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POLITICAL FACTS AND TALK

THE DEMOCRATIC CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEAKER RANDALL AND SENATOR WALLACE WORKING HARD FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE CHIEFS—STRENGTH OF THE TILDEN MACHINE—HANCOCK AND BAYARD—CONTESTING DELEGATIONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Attempts to patch up a peace between the two Democratic factions in this State are in vain. The nature of the case is not one that admits of palliative treatment. Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall represent not only their own personal rivalries, enmities, and jealousies, but the political interests of other men. Each has his own organization, and for either to consent to a real compromise would be regarded by his followers as treachery to them. For this reason, as for others also, the fight will go on until the convention meets at Harrisburg, and, probably, afterward in the convention at Cincinnati. Throughout the State it has been hotly waged. Some counties were so decidedly committed one way or the other, to begin with, that contest was useless, but others have been struggled over with intense earnestness. In Allegheny the Wallace men made a determined effort, but were routed completely by Mr. Tilden's faithful lieutenants, the Barrs, of the Pittsburg *Post* faction. In Erie, after the fight had begun, a temporary truce was patched up, by which the delegates were divided. In Washington, which is the home of Chairman Miller, of the State Committee, the primary elections for delegates to the State Convention are being held to-day, and Mr. Miller is obliged to use his utmost efforts to save himself.

The intelligent readers of THE TIMES do not need to be told that the contending interests in Pennsylvania are those of Tilden, represented by Speaker Randall, and anti-Tilden, by Senator Wallace. The latter has not allowed it to be definitely known who he is really for, and there are theories that he would like a recognition of himself as a dark horse, but he has coached and encouraged alike the Bayard and Hancock men. As things now are, the latter make much the stronger showing, and, except for reasons of policy, which would probably influence Senator Wallace, it would be the plan of the anti-Tilden men generally to instruct for Hancock out and out. Several counties send delegates either openly instructed for him or known to be in his favor. Among these are the Mifflin and Juniata Senatorial district, in which the delegate, William McConnell, chosen Tuesday, is instructed; York, where the delegates, five in number, were elected yesterday, in the interest of Chauncey F. Black, (son of ex-Judge Black,) as delegate to Cincinnati; Dauphin, in which the delegates were chosen on Wednesday, and others which elected some time ago. The strength of Gen. Hancock is apparent, and has grown perceptibly since the publication of Senator Bayard's speech at Dover in 1861. The delegates from this city, chosen in December in the Wallace interest, are by no means so loud in their expressions of devotion to the Delaware Senator as they were a while ago, and, excepting Chester County, whose five delegates, though not instructed, pledged themselves to Bayard before election, his assured supporters are not easy to discover.

On the other hand, it is not to be denied that, in spite of the greatly superior skill of Senator Wallace as an organizer, and the advantage he possesses in his extensive intimacy with Democratic county politicians all over the State—in comparison with which Speaker Randall's acquaintance is limited—the Tilden movement shows much strength. A little over a year ago, when the very thorough canvass of THE TIMES was made to ascertain the Presidential feeling in both parties, Mr. Tilden had few opponents; it was everywhere admitted that the rank and file of the party, impressed with the well-circulated Democratic story that he had been "defrauded" in 1876, looked forward to his candidacy now, in order that they might have the opportunity to "vindicate" him. The older members of the party were convinced that this was another instance like that which, according to their party traditions, occurred in 1832—the election of Jackson to the Presidency to rebuke the supposed "bargain and sale" of 1824. This deep planting of Tildenism in the seldom well-stirred Democratic soil tells in favor of the Gramercy Park statesman, to-day, and powerfully assists the work which Mr. Mr. Randall has in hand. Without it having been done, or if the mass of the party through the State could be quickly and effectively reached by the arguments against Tilden's candidacy, Pennsylvania would undoubtedly fall promptly into Senator Wallace's hands. As it is, both sides claim to be ahead. About two-fifths—say 150—of the 251 delegates who will compose the Harrisburg Convention have now been chosen, and the other counties are rapidly falling in. The loudness and confidence of the estimates of superior strength put forward on each side are extremely characteristic; they present exactly the familiar bragging of the Democratic Party in the face of an election. Thus, a leading Randall man of this city said yesterday: "Wallace is beaten in the State Convention, and he and his friends know it." At Washington, when 128 delegates were reported chosen, the Randall men sent out the statement that they had 90, leaving only 38 for the Wallace men.

But the fact doubtless is that the game is yet undecided, and both sides are trying the value of "bluff." In the end, its issue is very likely to turn on one or two events, the character of which cannot now be perfectly foreseen. Thus, the Randall men, under the nominal leadership of ex-Mayor Vaux, are proceeding to-day with the selection of a complete contesting delegation, 46 in number, from this city. They seem to have a very weak case, for they took part in the "regular" primaries, in December, and were completely beaten, the anti-Tilden men securing the whole 46 votes. Now they will set up a full set of contestants, and it depends largely, if not entirely, on the success or failure of this audacious experiment who controls the Harrisburg convention. The Randall men think Mr. Vaux and his men can get in as delegates, because the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Miller, of Washington County, is their man, made by their hands, with a view to such contingencies as this; but the State Committee, when it met at Pittsburg a few weeks ago, guarded against the danger as far as possible by passing a resolution, by a vote of 28 to 14, (some Tilden men refusing to vote, however,) ordering Miller to put upon his prima facie list in the preliminary organization, the names of the Philadelphia delegates already chosen, and led by McGowan and Flood—the Wallace faction. Let the orders of the committee be what they may, however, Mr. Miller may still choose to put his own friends—the Vaux delegates, who will be chosen in a few days—on his list. The question is, does he dare to do this? The amount of capacity for bold work which he possesses becomes here an essential element in the problem. Perhaps he may prove too weak for the Tilden-Randall purpose, and fail his faction at the critical moment. If the whole of the Wallace men from Philadelphia get into their seats, it does not appear likely that the Tilden element can control the convention. They are making, however, a bold fight. They propose to send as one of the Vaux delegation no less a person than Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, the President of the Reading Railroad Company, and Mr. Gowen will be an ally for them whose ability as a speaker, influence with men, and capacity for organization is not to be despised. It may be said, indeed, that, with the capture of a solid Philadelphia delegation including Mr. Gowen, Tilden's friends would be sure of controlling the Harrisburg convention; even without this they may be able to command a majority. The western section of the State is strongly for them, and they will have a fair proportion from the central and eastern sections besides. It is not worth while for Mr. Wallace's friends to profess themselves sure of success with ease, for that is not to be had as things now appear.

TILDEN'S TRADING FOR LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Louisiana Congressmen have been very much startled by the political reports from their State, and in consequence all the members except Mr. Elam have gone home to look after the Democratic Convention which meets to-morrow. The members here thought that the convention would unquestionably be for Gen. Hancock first and Bayard second. But within the last week it has been learned that Tilden has been using extraordinary means to capture the convention. Hints of possible success through the trading devices so popular in Louisiana have created the panic that called the Louisiana members home.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHEMES.

A CHANGE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME—BAD FEELING AMONG THE LEADERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—As was stated in THE TIMES several months ago, the programme of the State officers is the renomination of each of the present incumbents, except Auditor Love, who is regarded as a kind of Jonah, and is to be thrown overboard to make way for some zealous follower of Gov. Jarvis, who resides in the eastern portion of the State. Gov. Jarvis and Col. W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, represent the Kuklux influence of the State, and will be vigorously supported by the ex-members of that honored and respected Democratic auxiliary. In a great measure, they will be able to control their henchmen for the other present State officers, excepting Auditor Love, as aforesaid. At one time it was firmly understood that James L. Robinson, of Macon County, now President of the Senate and ex officio Lieutenant-Governor, was to be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor if the Jarvis influence should control the State Convention. For some reason this understanding and agreement has been broken or disregarded. It is now well understood that Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance County, former State Senator, is to have the Jarvis influence for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. What has brought about this change is not fully known, but it is talked among Democrats that Holt, being a very rich man and a manufacturer, has agreed, if nominated, to contribute $10,000 for the approaching campaign. As he is a manufacturer, the nomination is expected to tickle the fancy of the much-courted "working man," and thus secure the votes of that class. Robinson is a man of no means, has no family influence, and does not amount to much beyond his Senatorial district. He makes no pretensions to aristocracy. He is a mere clodhopper. Holt is an avowed aristocrat, and it has never been considered the right thing in North Carolina to allow a man like Robinson to be put in the line of promotion for Governor. Consequently, Robinson will be compelled to stand aside, and Col. Holt will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor if Jarvis has sufficient influence to secure that result.

But the further and real cause of the change in the Ring programme is the proposed defeat of the Hon. M. W. Ransom for re-election to the United States Senate. If Jarvis should be nominated and elected Governor, by the time the Senatorial election is had he will have served as Governor long enough to satisfy his ambition in that respect, and he will be willing to step into the United States Senate. The programme then reaches further, and assumes the distinct form of a conspiracy to defeat Ransom and elect Jarvis in his place. This is the secret of the readiness of Holt to take the second place on the ticket. Ransom is represented as not attending to the wants of his constituents; that he fails to answer letters, and otherwise disregards the interests of the "dear people." And it is represented that Senator Vance does not like a divided kingdom. He is ambitious to be the avowed leader of the Democrats of this State. Ransom was a Confederate Major-General, and saw hard service. He is the senior Senator, and ranks Mr. Vance in position and influence in the Senate. With Jarvis as Ransom's successor, there would be really, for all practical purposes, only one Senator from this State. Therefore, Vance is for Jarvis for Governor and for Holt for Lieutenant-Governor. The Holt family is worth about $1,000,000, and has agreed to contribute $50,000 to elect Jarvis to succeed Ransom. This arrangement would make Holt Governor in name and Vance in fact.

Another reason why Ransom has been selected as the victim of defeat by Vance, Jarvis, and Holt is the fact that Ransom is the firm friend of George W. Swepson, of this city. Swepson was largely engaged in railroad speculations in this State in 1868, 1869, and 1870. He has been persecuted for 10 years for the sins of others, and has been made the scapegoat for a hundred leading Democrats who were equally as guilty as Swepson. Vance continued the persecution when he came in as Governor. Jarvis has added vigor to the prosecution. Holt is the deadly enemy of Swepson, because Swepson killed his brother-in-law a few years ago. Then in 1878 Swepson was mainly instrumental in having Holt defeated for re-election as State Senator. So each of the proposed triumvirate has blood in his eye toward Swepson and any friend of his. Holt cannot be blamed. Ex-Senator Merrimon was the friend of Swepson, and is now. Merrimon was retired by Vance, and now Ransom is to be sent to keep Merrimon company. Vance has proved omnipotent in North Carolina politics up to date, and it is not probable that his star has begun to decline. Holt will be greatly pleased to be Governor by accident, if not by direct election by the people, and he will depend upon Vance for strength to be his own successor in 1884.

Senator Ransom was fully informed a few days ago, in Washington, by Col. Thomas C. Fuller, of this city, of the facts herein mentioned. Fuller is Merrimon's law partner, and is Swepson's counsel, and has been for many years. It was not intended that Ransom should know anything of the conspiracy against him until after the November election. If the programme should be carried out in the nomination of Jarvis and Holt, then great care was to have been taken to have the proper men nominated to complete the programme by electing Jarvis Senator. But the mine has been sprung, and Jarvis may lose all by grasping at the Senatorship. He will now have Ransom and his friends to fight for the nomination for Governor, who will doubtless centre upon ex-Judge Daniel G. Fowle, of this city. Fowle claims already to have Jarvis beaten badly. The Jarvis men are charging that Fowle is one of Swepson's counsel; that Fowle had a finger in the special tax bonds at the same time that Swepson did, and that Fowle was untrue to the South during the war.

In the meantime, a "boom" is starting for Col. Walter Clark, of this city, who was the real cause of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad by the recent extra session of the Legislature. Clark published a circular which showed that the Democrats were ruined unless there was a change in the administration of State affairs. Jarvis and followers declared that there was nothing in the circular; that it had fallen still-born. Almost in the twinkling of an eye, a hue and cry was made to sell the railroad. The people must be relieved of taxes, &c. Clark's thunder was all appropriated by his bitterest enemies. As Senator Chandler said concerning the parable of the Prodigal Son: They came and took charge of the feast, declared that the fatted calf had always belonged to them, and that they intended to eat it up. Clark is greatly annoyed that his production should be appropriated by Jarvis and company to his discomfiture, and made the pretext for the nomination of Jarvis. By all the rules that obtain in a party, Clark is entitled to be nominated for Governor if the sale of the railroad is to control the nomination. Moral cowardice induced Jarvis and company to urge the sale of the road. They found that they could not suppress Clark's manifesto, and that they could not sustain themselves if they opposed it. Consequently they gulped it all down, acted upon it, and are now claiming the originality of the whole measure. Clark is determined that his light shall not be hidden under a bushel, nor shall Jarvis be nominated under false pretenses. The people will be soon made acquainted with the whole matter, and Jarvis will be shown to be entitled to no credit for any relief that the people may receive from the sale of the road. It is not apprehended that Robinson will show his teeth if he should not be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He will probably remain quiet, and again be elected to the Senate. Ransom, Merrimon, Clark, Duncan K. McRae, W. T. Dortch, and other leading Democrats may be able to accomplish something by defeating Jarvis and the other State officers for renomination. It will be Ransom's best policy to make his fight on Vance, Jarvis, and Holt in the State Convention. If he succeeds there, his return to the Senate will be assured. Undoubtedly there are lively times ahead for the Democrats of this State.

HUNTING FOR SHERMAN MEN.

A SECRET SERVICE AGENT VAINLY LOOKING FOR THE "BOOM" IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Sherman boom has dwindled to such insignificant proportions here, that last week, a Secret Service agent, or detective as he might be called, in the person of Col. E. L. Townsend, was sent here to learn whether any trace of the Presidential boom for the Secretary of the Treasury could be found in Philadelphia. He staid here a few days, and during that time learned that there was only one man in the whole city who was really for Sherman, and his reason for inclining in that direction was because it paid him. Mr. Townsend called upon Recorder David H. Lane, Mr. W. Ellwood Rowan, and Collector Tutton. The latter was the only man who held any idea of Sherman as a candidate, but he is for Grant at the proper time, and the present Administration dare not remove him, because he has proved the most efficient Collector of the Port this City has ever had. An engagement was made for Col. Townsend to meet Mr. James McManes, but the latter had an important engagement at the hour designated. Mr. John W. Frazier, who is the solitary representative of the Sherman boom here, piloted Col. Townsend around. The most ingenious devices practiced by the secret service agent failed to reveal the whereabouts of the boom for Mr. Sherman, and his reception by the politicians being marked more by a cold politeness, rather than a cordial welcome, he proceeded to New-York to learn how the Sherman boom was developing in the Metropolis. The delegates are much annoyed at being followed up by a Government detective in this manner, who, instead of being attending to his duties, is chasing a shadow around the country in the interest of an individual, and the Government is paying him for his work.

GRANT THE CHOICE OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Up to date the Grant men have secured 780 of the 1,718 votes in the Kentucky State Convention; Sherman has 76; Blaine, 21; uninstructed, 478. The counties to hear from will send delegates in about the same proportion. The Grant men who are best informed claim for the ex-President 1,000 of the 1,718 delegates, and are positive that the convention will elect 24 Grant delegates to Chicago on the first ballot. The general opinion is that the convention will be a stormy one. There is much bitter feeling against the Grant men among the supporters of Blaine and Sherman, who claim that they have been the victims of intimidation and sharp practice in the county conventions. They say that where numerical force has been wanting the Grant men have used physical force to accomplish their ends. The Blaine and Sherman men, who have to some extent joined their forces in Kentucky, will make a lively fight in the convention, but their voting power will be very limited.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 11.—The Republicans held conventions in the different counties of the State on Saturday to elect delegates to the Staunton Convention, which is to appoint the Virginia delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. The Dinwiddie County Convention elected George Matthews, colored, a delegate, and adopted resolutions favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant. E. D. Bland, colored, member of the Virginia Legislature, was elected as delegate from Prince George County.

GRANT SURE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Returns from 71 of the 114 counties of this State, in which delegates to the National Republican Convention have been chosen, give Gen. Grant a clear majority of the Missouri delegation. This leaves 42 counties besides St. Louis to hear from, and there is no doubt about the complexion of the city delegation. The majority of the districts will certainly vote for Grant, and the figures now at hand indicate his success in every district.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC ROW.

SYRACUSE, April 11.—The *Courier* to-morrow morning will publish an editorial favoring the recognition and admission into the Democratic State Convention of the delegates from New-York City elected under a call of the organization known as the Democratic Union, to the exclusion of both Tammany and Irving Hall.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee has changed the date of the State Convention from May 20 to May 19, so that it shall not conflict with the Democratic State Convention, which is called for the former date.

A DELEGATION FOR TILDEN.

ELMIRA, April 11.—The following are the Democratic delegates to Syracuse from Chemung County: The Hon. D. B. Hill, Col. D. C. Robinson, and O. P. Dimon. They are uninstructed, but are well-known friends of Tilden.

MINERS GROWING UNEASY.

SCRANTON, April 11.—The miners of this section held a secret convention here yesterday, at which the wages question was thoroughly discussed. A resolution urging immediate organization was adopted. The leaders did not think it wise to strike now, as the men are not prepared. It was thought the companies are not paying more than half the wages which they ought to give at the present price of coal, and the need of an effective organization to back up a demand was deplored. The miners will organize at once, and after organization will ask for higher wages. They have been working only three days a week for some time. At present they are working full time, but do not know how long it will last, and there is a good deal of uneasiness among them.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARK PROJECT.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 11.—The International Park deputation waited upon the Governor-General yesterday, and presented him with a copy of the report of the New-York State Commissioners. Ex-Gov. Dorsheimer acted as spokesman. The Governor-General expressed the liveliest interest in the project. They afterward waited upon the members of the Privy Council, and left for Montreal at 4 o'clock.

GEN. GRANT LEAVES NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—Gen. Grant and party left this afternoon by a special train for Jackson, where they will be met by a special train to convey them to Vicksburg. Gen. Grant will not stop at Jackson.

VIGNAUX DEFEATS SLOSSON.

PARIS, April 11.—The billiard-match between Vignaux and Slosson was continued this evening. According to agreement, the balls were placed where they were at the conclusion of the playing last night. Vignaux opened the game, and in the first nine innings made 394, while Slosson scored 169. Vignaux finished with a run of 384, making 800 points, leaving Slosson with a score of 174. The game was played in 13 innings. Vignaux's average was 61 7-13, and Slosson's 14½. The total score of the two games is—Vignaux, 1,600, and Slosson, 798.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FREDERICTON, New-Brunswick, April 11.—A bill to extend the charter of the Grand Southern Railway was defeated in the Legislative Council yesterday by a vote of 11 to 5. The effect of this is to deprive the railway of $5,000 a mile subsidy.

THE QUEBEC SHIP-LABORERS.

QUEBEC, April 11.—An important meeting of No. 1 Section of the Quebec Ship-laborers' Society, last night, decided by ballot that the policy of half-and-half labor among English and French workmen should be adopted at once.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

A DISPUTE OVER THE NATIONAL BANK LAWS.

AN APPLICATION FOR THE RETURN OF BONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR UNITED STATES NOTES REFUSED—THE TREASURER AND CONTROLLER CONSTRUE THE LAWS DIFFERENTLY.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A question has been raised between the Treasury and the national banks as to the amount of United States interest-bearing bonds which the banks shall maintain on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulating notes of the banks. Section 16 of the act of 1864, known as the National Bank act, provides that every banking association, preliminary to the beginning of banking business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, registered interest-bearing bonds of the United States to an amount not less than $30,000, nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of the National Bank act. No banking association can be formed with less than $50,000 capital, and under the sixteenth section of the National Bank act, associations organized with the minimum amount of capital have been required to maintain on deposit with the United States Treasurer the minimum amount of bonds, namely, $30,000. *The act of June 20, 1874*, which is amendatory of the National Bank act, contains a provision by which national banks may retire their circulating notes and withdrew their bonds. Section 4 of that act provides that any banking association desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which such association has on deposit with the Treasurer as security for its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank, and the outstanding notes of such bank making such deposit of legal-tender notes to the amount of such notes thus deposited shall be redeemed at the Treasury and destroyed; "provided that the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000."

Recently, some banks, for the purpose doubtless of realizing the premium commanded by the bonds, have applied for the surrender of their 4 per cents in excess of $50,000, and forwarded United States notes to redeem a like amount of their own notes. An application of this kind was received last week from a New-York City bank, whose capital is $450,000. This bank tendered $400,000 in United States notes, and requested the surrender of that amount of bonds. The Treasurer holds that under section 16 of the National Bank act, all banking associations must maintain on deposit, to secure circulation, bonds amounting to at least one-third of their capital stock, except in the case of banks whose capital stock is less than $100,000, when the amount on deposit must be at least $30,000. He decided, therefore, that the bank in question could only be furnished with the bonds deposited in excess of $150,000, unless it would permanently reduce its capital stock.

The Controller of the Currency takes issue with the Treasurer, and holds that under the amendatory act of 1874 banks are entitled to the return of their bonds upon depositing the equivalent in United States notes for the redemption of their own circulating notes, and that the provision of the National Bank act upon which the Treasurer bases his decision is to that extent modified by the amendatory act. The Treasurer, on the other hand, holds that the amendatory act contains no repealing clause, and that therefore the requirements of the National Bank act remain in full force and effect. The question has been referred to the Attorney-General for decision.

VANDERBILT'S BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Early in March, when the 4 per cent. loan transfer-books were closed in order to disburse the April registered interest, William H. Vanderbilt had registered in his name 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $31,000,000. Since that time there has been received from Mr. Vanderbilt for registration in his name 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, which makes him at this time the owner of $51,000,000 of that class of bonds. It is reported here that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose to invest in 4 per cent. bonds the money which he will receive in a few days in final settlement for the New-York Central Railroad stock sold to the syndicate. The increasing popularity of this class of bonds is shown by the fact that a large number of them are being received daily by the Register of the Treasury from small holders for transfer. If Congress would speedily provide for the issue of bonds to refund the 5 and 6 per cent. loans, which mature next year, the surplus capital which is now being invested in 4 per cents at a premium of about 7 per cent. would go into the new bonds at par. There are no encouraging indications, however, that the Refunding bill now pending in the House will be passed at this session of Congress.

THE DEFEAT OF KELLOGG'S ENEMIES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Groome, of Maryland, is the frankest of Democratic Senators. He says to every one who talks to him that he will vote against unseating Kellogg, and that he thinks his people will sustain him in refusing to reopen an adjudicated case. His resolution makes five Senators who have defied caucus action upon this subject. Of course, Ben Hill does not admit his defeat, but it is now practically agreed that the Kellogg case will not reach the Senate unless the Republicans, relying upon the peculiar situation, see fit to force matters.

THE STATE SUPPLY BILL.

THE GRATUITY ITEMS TO BE STRICKEN OUT—A BAIT FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

ALBANY, April 10.—Now that there is a prospect of a prolonged fight over the Supply bill, the chances for an early adjournment are by no means so good as they were a week ago, when it was supposed the Supply bill would be passed without serious delay. On Monday night a motion for a reconsideration of the vote by which the Supply bill was lost will probably be made, and if it succeeds, the bill will undoubtedly be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. *It is understood that when the committee regains possession of the bill, the items which* are simply gratuities—and there are half a dozen of them—will be stricken out. This will "impair" the bill, but Mr. Husted's idea, it is said, is to submit to such an impairment, and then to attempt to pass the bill by a majority of the body, when three-fifths of all the members elected are present and voting.

There have been some ugly criticisms upon the means adopted to pass the bill as reported. It is said that there was a settled determination to get the Board of Audit items through. They were known to be objectionable, and opposition was expected. Something had to be done to secure votes, so the two Catholic Protectory items were found enticing baits for the Democrats. One of these items, it had been stated plainly on the floor of the last House, by Mr. George B. Sloan, would not be again asked for. This promise was remembered by old members, who were astonished to find the same item reproduced, and a new one of the same description added to the one which everybody supposed had been got rid of. The result of this scheme, if it really was an expedient for securing the Democratic vote, was successful. Every Democrat except five voted to retain the Catholic Protectory items, and their votes, added to those of a minority of the Republicans, were sufficient to outnumber the opposition, if they were not enough to pass the bill. This way of obtaining votes has created much indignation among the Republicans, who form the resisting minority to the bill. While Gen. Husted and Mr. Alvord are confident that they will be able to overcome their opponents, it is expected that many of the members who voted for the bill, and then went home to hear what their constituents say, will come back here on Monday with such imperative instructions that they will not dare to disregard them, unless they are ready to suffer political slaughter or martyrdom.

That the Catholic Protectory items were distasteful to many members who voted for them there can be no sort of doubt. When the vote was being taken on the motion to strike them out, a dozen or more members were in convention in the Post Office, and did not return until the question had been disposed of. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, who knew of this fact, rose in his place, and suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to invite these absent members to come into the House and be afforded an opportunity to vote. Some strange conversions were made among the members, notably that of Mr. Cohen, of New-York. He had made a long speech on Thursday, reading a newspaper article as a part of it, severely reflecting upon the Swift and Danolds and Worthington claims. His scruples had in some manner been entirely overcome, for he voted to allow these items, and for the bill as a whole. Mr. Travis was understood to be against the Board of Audit items, and was regarded as an opponent of the bill; but to the surprise of those who had looked upon him as an ally he voted for all the objectionable items. The next week will be a busy and probably an exciting one. The tax bills, which are in order to be considered, and the railroad bills, will doubtless be retarded, and the charter amendments will not be helped along any the faster for this fight.

THE WEST POINT HAZING CASE.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY EXPECTED TO-DAY—RECOLLECTIONS OF OTHER COLLEGE OUTRAGES.

WEST POINT, April 11.—The court of inquiry which has been investigating the outrage upon Cadet Whittaker will resume its work at 10 o'clock to-morrow, when some interesting testimony is expected. Gen. Schofield has requested Superintendent Gayler, of the New-York Post Office, to compare specimens of the cadet's handwriting with that of the threatening letter Whittaker received before the assault, and Mr. Gayler will take the stand to-morrow to testify whether or not, as an expert, he believes the cadet wrote the threatening letter. Those who have seen Whittaker's writing think there is some resemblance between it and that of the word "April" in the letter. The result of Superintendent Gayler's comparisons is awaited with interest. It is also expected that the Post Surgeon will be called to-morrow, and great things are expected of his testimony by those who believe Whittaker was his own assailant.

The affair has brought to the recollection of college men numerous "hazing" exploits in other institutions than the Military Academy, and among those who are disposed to wait until the testimony is all in before pronouncing upon the Whittaker case, it is remembered that outrages as brutal in character have more than once been perpetrated by college students when the victims were not even objects of aversion to their fellow-students. At one of the colleges in this State, a few years ago, a Freshman was rendered insensible, and his health seriously injured, by the efforts of several upper classmen to "smoke him out"—a phrase well understood by all college men. The Freshman had a strong stomach, and for a long time the tobacco-smoke had no effect upon him. Finally, the upper classmen bound him in a chair, with his body so bent over that his face was nearly between his knees. A large spittoon was placed between his feet, and into this were put a quantity of rank tobacco, some woolen rags, (torn from the Freshman's undershirt,) and a little oil. This compound was lighted, and then the victim was enveloped in a blanket reaching to the floor. Long glass tubes from the college laboratory were pushed under the blanket into the spittoon, and blowing through these caused a thick column of black and vile smoke to ascend directly in the Freshman's face. To the surprise of his tormentors, even this device failed to effect its object, and when the blanket was finally removed the Freshman was found insensible. Alarm took the place of "innocent pleasure" in the minds of the upper classmen, and they worked as hard to restore their victim to consciousness as they had before to make him insensible. It was a long time before the Freshman recovered, and he felt the effects of his brutal treatment for months.

In another "hazing" affair in the same college, upper classmen took a Freshman from his bed, and after putting him through a series of comparatively harmless antics, partially dressed him and carried him to an old and long-unused well on the college grounds. He was tied hand and foot, and then a long rope was tied around his body under the arms. The Freshman was then dropped half-way down the deep well and the rope fastened at the top. After amusing themselves by throwing lighted fire-crackers into the well the upper classmen left, and the frightened Freshman remained in the well from midnight until after daylight, when his cries were heard by a workman, and he was released. Similar stories of outrages on students can be told by almost every college graduate, yet in very few cases are the victims selected because of any special prejudice against them, such as Cadet Whittaker has had to contend against here.

FOREST FIRES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MILFORD, Penn., April 11.—Forest fires are raging to an alarming extent in the northwestern districts of Pike County, Penn. A large territory has already been burned over and a vast amount of valuable timber, bark, railroad ties, and other property destroyed. The fires broke out yesterday, and are thought to have originated through the carelessness of fishermen. The course of the fires is from north to south, and with the high winds that have prevailed all day the flames are sweeping through the forests at an alarming pace. Many families are fighting the fires night and day in order to save their property, but until the wind subsides it will be impossible to stop their spread. The districts not ablaze are thickly covered with choice young timber, and have not been burned over in many years.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM ABUSES.

ROCHESTER, April 11.—THE TIMES stated to-day that Carpenter's friends here are incredulous about the alleged cruelties perpetrated by him in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. A statement is published to-day concerning Mr. Carpenter's dismissal from the Superintendency of the House of Refuge here in 1870, after two years of service, which says that when he was removed the house and inmates were found in a most filthy condition, which fact led the Managers to dismiss him. It also appears that Mr. Carpenter was charged with appropriating certain furniture belonging to the State, for which he was finally compelled to account, at his own valuation.

SEVERE GALE IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 11.—A terrific gale, accompanied with flurries of snow, passed over the central section of Ontario last night, causing considerable damage. In this district trees were uprooted, buildings in the course of construction leveled, and telegraph communication in every direction was entirely suspended.

POISONED WITH PARSNIPS.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, April 11.—The family of Cornelius Palmer, who resides near Tweed, were yesterday poisoned by eating wild parsnips. One child is dead, and the mother and four children are in a dangerous condition.

THE LATE GOV. HOWARD.

DETROIT, April 11.—The Hon. William A. Howard, Governor of Dakota, who died in Washington yesterday morning, had been in poor health for some time. He was a leading Republican politician, and served three terms in Congress. He was at the head of the Michigan delegation at Cincinnati, and it was his influence more than any other that wheeled Michigan into line at the critical moment and turned the scale in favor of Hayes. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two married daughters. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

SUSPECTED OF THREE MURDERS.

A PHILADELPHIA QUACK DOCTOR ARRESTED—HIS WIFE, FATHER, AND MOTHER-IN-LAW SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN POISONED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Alfred G. F. Georsen, alleged to be a quack doctor, was placed in a cell in the untried department of the county prison on Saturday evening, upon a commitment signed by Deputy Coroner Beam. A Coroner's jury had declared that Georsen had been instrumental in causing the death of his wife, by giving her arsenic, and suspicions were aroused of two more murders in the same way and by the same person. The accused is 28 years of age, and 10 years ago took a course of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College. He failed to graduate, and then came to the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery—the college recently exposed—where he obtained a diploma. In 1878, he was compelled to leave his father's house because of his dissolute habits, and told he would never be taken back until he reformed. In this plight he found a friend in a widow named Souder, who lived with her daughter at No. 255 East Cumberland-street. Mr. Souder had died in the latter part of October, 1877, leaving the house he lived in, together with the furniture and other effects, valued in the aggregate at $4,000, to his daughter Elizabeth, with a life interest to the widow. Georsen paid court to the daughter, and on April 30, 1879, they were married. After his marriage, Georsen, who, during his courtship had professed reformation, renewed his drinking habits. Having no home of his own and no money to secure one, he continued to reside with his newly-made mother-in-law. In the first week of March last, his father was taken ill, and the mother allowed the son to visit the house and prescribe for his sire. Two days later Georsen, Sr., was found dead in his bed, and his demise was ascribed to paralysis. When his will was opened it was found that the father had disinherited the son, leaving his fortune, about $500,000 to his wife. A few weeks after, on Thursday, March 25, the neighbors were astonished by the information that Mrs. Souder, the mother-in-law of young Georsen, had died suddenly. Georsen, who professed to have been prescribing for her, stated that the death was caused by dropsy. Only Georsen and his wife and a cousin of her mother were present when the occurrence took place. On the Saturday following, the interment took place. Georsen, who made the arrangements with the undertaker, stipulated for one carriage only, and the result was that a number of relatives were unable to follow the coffin to its last resting-place.

But still more surprises were in store for the neighborhood. On Tuesday night, March 30, two young ladies called in the evening at the house, and found Mrs. Georsen ill. While they were there she began to vomit, and complained of pains in her stomach. In response to inquiries, she said that her husband had been giving her medicine for a bilious complaint. When her brother from West Philadelphia happened to visit her on the following day, she was in bed and attended by Miss Sadie Souder, a relative who lives in Bethlehem. On the same evening Dr. John Haines, a neighbor, was called in and prescribed for the sick woman, but on account of illness he was unable to continue his visits. On the following day (Wednesday) Georsen read to Miss Souder a will signed by his wife, in which she bequeathed him all her property. On Friday she was worse. On Saturday, Dr. Francis Haines, a brother of Dr. John Haines, was sent for by Miss Souder. He left a prescription, which, however, was not filled. At midnight Miss Souder left the wife in charge of Georsen, and when she awoke, at 6 o'clock in the morning, she was told that the sick woman had died while she slept.

Georsen applied to Dr. John Haines for a certificate of death. This the Doctor refused to grant. Dr. Francis Haines was then called upon, and, in his absence, a certificate was filled out and given by a servant. This was in time presented to an undertaker, who was warned by Dr. Francis Haines that the certificate was invalid. In the meantime, the brother and other relatives called upon the Coroner and asked that a post-mortem be made. Dr. Lee was sent to the house, where he found Georsen in a maudlin state of intoxication. The post-mortem not being satisfactory, he handed over the stomach, liver, and kidneys to Prof. Henry Leffman. Prof. Leffman reported to Deputy Coroner Ball that a partial analysis of the stomach indicated without doubt the presence of a quantity of white arsenic. The Deputy Coroner then consulted with District Attorney Hagert, and it was decided to order Georsen's arrest. Accordingly, on Saturday morning Dr. Lee went to the Cumberland-street house and took possession of a medicine-chest found there. Then he went to the mother's residence, where he discovered several vials of arsenic. Detective Miller next appeared on the scene, and Georsen, who was drunk, was arrested.

An inquest was then held, at which Prof. Leffman testified that in making the analysis he had found three grains of arsenic, the result of only a partial examination. Two grains, he said, would cause death in from 12 to 20 hours. He had still the liver and kidneys to analyze. In reply to Mr. Temple, counsel for Georsen, he said that he had never known arsenic to be administered for uterine troubles or inflammation of the bowels. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from arsenic poisoning, administered by her husband. The relatives of the deceased woman have applied to Coroner Gilbert to exhume the remains of the mother in order that the intestines may be subjected to a chemical analysis. The request will probably be granted. Should poison be found, the remains of Georsen's father will also be exhumed for the same purpose. Meanwhile, the brother of the dead woman has filed a caveat against the will which leaves his sister's property to her husband, and Deputy Register Shields has declined to file the will.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

A RECORD OF MURDERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 11.—Judge Westbrook on Saturday denied a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Moett, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at the January term of the Circuit Court of this county.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A quarrel at a country dance in Callaway County, Mo., on Friday night, resulted in the killing of Lewis H. Meyers by Bark Walton, who was arrested.

William Fitzgerald, a painter, and Michael Nestman, a butcher, have lived in the same house, No. 1,131 Benton-street, for some time past, and their families have been in almost continual warfare. About 9 o'clock this morning the men met in the yard, and had an altercation about the position of some wash-tubs placed at and near the hydrant by Mrs. Fitzgerald last night. Nestman proceeded to remove the tubs, when Fitzgerald commanded him to let them alone. Nestman paid no attention to this order and Fitzgerald drew a revolver and shot him in the left lung, killing him almost instantly. Fitzgerald then fled and has not yet been arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—The *Times's* Opelousas dispatch says: "At a large gathering on Saturday, Colin Fusilier, while intoxicated, flourished a pistol. While the bystanders were attempting to take the pistol from him it was discharged, instantly killing Louis Cortez. Fusilier, on being disarmed, fled from the crowd, followed by cries for his arrest. Several shots were immediately fired after him, and three balls penetrated his body, killing him instantly."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—William Tracks, who killed his mother on Saturday has not yet been captured. It is the prevailing opinion that he drowned himself in the river.

ELMIRA, April 11.—In the Reformatory, yesterday, Joseph Abbott, a prisoner from New-York, killed George Reed, a prisoner from Rome, by crushing his head with an iron bar. Reed died 10 minutes after. The murder was deliberate, the assassin approaching his victim from behind while at work, and while the overseer's back was turned.

GRAVE AND GAY IN PARIS

THE FRENCH MINISTRY PERPLEXED.

OBSTACLES TO THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS—NIHILIST DOCTRINES AS HARTMANN STATES THEM AND AS THEY REALLY ARE—M. Y. AND HIS WIFE.

PARIS, March 29.—The French Government is sorely exercised how to get over an obstacle to the extermination of the Jesuits which has suddenly been discovered just when everything seemed to be plain sailing. I am by no means sure that M. De Freycinet has not known of the difficulty all along, but as to have hinted at such a thing would have brought down on his devoted head another tempest of Radical wrath in the Chamber, he preferred that the Deputies should have gone home before it was brought to light. Be this as it may, it was quite unexpected to his colleagues, who, imagining that the application of Article 7 of the Law of 1849 would be most easy, are now horrified to find that, although this law does give to the Minister of the Interior discretionary power to expel all aliens from French territory—*manu militari*, if necessary—several foreign Governments, whose subjects are members of the obnoxious orders, are inclined to take umbrage at their "arbitrary expulsion without personal motives." The ecclesiastics who are likely to be included in the list of proscription have applied to their respective Ambassadors for aid and counsel, and have been promised protection in several instances. Quite a number of Bismarck's fellow-countrymen are in the ranks of the disciples of Loyola, and there are many English and Russians, and if the German Chancellor still keeps his intentions dark, it is no secret that the other two powers will protest energetically. M. De Freycinet's hesitation can be easily appreciated by any one of common sense—a quality, unfortunately, very rare among the French demagogues. The situation of the Continent is not encouraging, and the President of the Council is naturally anxious to avoid any new causes for political complications abroad, where there is a growing distrust of a Government which shows such generous hospitality to criminals, even at common law, provided their acts can be connected in any way with a political motive. Collectivists, Socialists, and Nihilists hold meetings and air their theories in print without let or hindrance, never making a speech or writing an article without invectives against sovereigns and the glorification of regicides. Letters from the "interesting outlaw," as Hartmann is termed, are as frequent now as advertisements of births, deaths, and marriages. The *Voltaire's* London correspondent gives full details of his interview with "the sympathetic fugitive"—another pet name—arranged, after the approved American fashion, in a series of questions and answers, and we are assured that Nihilism is unknown in Russia nowadays, and that the Russian revolutionaries call the institution Socialism. "We in Russia do not understand what you mean by Nihilism; our movement is essentially Socialist. Ivan Tourguéneff used the word in his romances, 'Pères et Enfants' and 'Les Terres Vierges,' which appeared in the *Temps* in 1866, as Prudhon had employed it before him, but it is out of date at present, although the principle which it embodies is our watchword, as Nihilism does not mean negation of everything, but abnegation of everything." Hartmann acknowledges that there is a vast difference between Russian Socialism and French or German Socialism, as its aspirations cannot be included in the formula of liberty, equality, and fraternity, but he thinks it may be compared to Irish Fenianism, which doctrine, I imagine, will be indignantly repudiated by the brotherhood. He is quite confident of final triumph, as his colleagues' resources are immense, and they are determined to make every sacrifice, to recoil before no crime, for the accomplishment of their ends. But he will not say, positively, whether the Czar's life will be spared, even should his Majesty grant a Constitution to the nation, and he is very reserved in his appreciation of Loris Melikoff, while in the Czarewitch's Liberalism he has no confidence. The closing phrase of this dialogue is interesting, as Hartmann declares that "the interior situation of the Empire is at a crisis without precedent in the world's history. Everything is disorganized; Socialism has spread its network everywhere. In vain does the Government build new prisons and plant new colonies in Siberia. Russia must be free, or she must cease to exist."

I do not pretend to say that this "interesting and sympathetic fugitive and outlaw's" predictions about a final result of either absolute liberty or total destruction for Muscovy will be realized, but certainly the outlook in that quarter is not cheery. Gen. Loris Melikoff is no doubt a very just man, and is disposed to urge his sovereign—some say his father—to be as merciful as possible, but he stands no nonsense, and if justice be administered more equitably, if there are fewer convictions on mere suspicion, whenever adequate proofs of guilt are forthcoming, he strikes, and spares not any member of that foul sect whose theories are not based upon the self-abnegation claimed by Hartmann and his apologists, but upon the negation of every precept, human or divine. We know the regulations of the society; I have seen a copy of them, written in Russian characters, on two narrow strips of paper, which can be scrolled up as to be hidden in a pen-holder, which is the method commonly used for distribution among the adepts. Netchajeff made the first draft of these in 1877; since then they have been modified and amended into their present form, which, divided into chapters and articles, prescribes the line of conduct to be followed by Nihilists between themselves, toward society, toward the State, and with the population in general. The first chapter, containing seven articles, is entitled: "The revolutionary in his relations with himself." The bearing of these prescriptions is that each member of the association renounces everything—his interests, his property, his social ties, and even his name—to serve the revolution. He must have but one end in view, to wit, the destruction of everything which exists. Good, for him, is what favors the success of the revolution; evil, anything which may be an obstacle to its spread. Having declared war to the death against the State and against society, the adept must accustom himself to the idea of death, and exercise himself to bear torture. Chapter second treats of the relations of revolutionaries among themselves: "The revolutionary's only friend is the man who serves the same cause as himself, and his degree of friendship should be proportionate with the amount of service rendered to this cause. The strength of the revolutionary work is co-responsibility; all members of the association are equal; resolutions are discussed in common, and, as far as possible, are adopted by unanimity. Each member should have at his disposal several revolutionaries of the second and third class, that is to say, neophytes who have not yet been entirely initiated. The reception of new adherents needs a unanimous vote." In chapter third we are told how the revolutionary must conduct himself toward society: "*He lives in society solely to destroy it.* He is no longer a revolutionary if he cares for anything, be the object animate or inanimate. He must never reveal what he is, but should try to obtain access everywhere. For him, however, social pleasures must have no charm, and his chief aim must be the destruction of all social institutions. Of course, his relations with the State must have the same character. He must be the determined foe of the sovereign and of all civil organizations." This outline of the creed of the Nihilists sufficiently betrays their purpose and character; and there is plenty of other evidence that it is not a society organized upon any basis involving self-abnegation.

I cannot divulge the personality of M. Y., nor yet his precise nationality, as he himself is perhaps the only person in his particular circle who does not know that he is a Georges Dandin of the first class. As regards his birth-place, your readers may search the map for the situation of the great Republic of Monomotapa—that's where he hails from. He is wealthy, too, and has a town house and a country house, and a very lovely wife, who has so many admirers that of the husband may be sung the famous chorus of the "Marie de Beaugency":

"De grands chapeaux à trois cornes
[illegible]"

Now, M. Y. occasionally goes on a journey, sometimes on a long journey, now and then even as far as the Republic of Monomotapa; generally his return is heralded in the shipping news from ——; then, again, it is not, and there was very nearly a terrible scandal be-

cause in this instance he had taken another line of steamers. In short, he came home unexpectedly when Mme. Y. had a visitor. Luckily, she had sent all the servants out on a holiday. The Ham fair is extremely convenient for this purpose, as it is far from fashionable quarters, and it takes ever so long to get there and back. Her door was fastened, and while Benedick was hammering away for admittance, Lovelace bolted down the back stair. But he did not know the hidden ways of the establishment, nor when to turn toward an exit, and so kept going down and down, until he found himself in the wine cellar, where he smashed a lot of bottles and brought in the concierge, who, revolver in hand, asked him what he was doing there. A few louis arranged matters to the satisfaction of Cerberus, who was all the more inclined to mercy that his son is an usher at one of the Tulipatam Ministries, where the intruder is an influential officer. He has been exceedingly discreet, but murder will out, and so will other infractions of the Decalogue, and people smile compassionately when they see the uxorious bearing of M. Y., who looks about him with proud contentment at having such a pretty woman on his arm, and was one of those who applauded most loudly, at a private concert, a nice little song from a late operetta:

"La femme du nommé Burge,
Notre premier échevin
Le trompait hier matin
Avec le nommé Panurge.
Honte sur elle! honte sur lui!
Et plaignons le pauvre mari!"

Charming, is'nt it! he said, and everybody said it was, and some added, how appropriate! at which he rubbed his hands and laughed, fancying that the appropriateness referred to one of his friends, who happens to be a brother in misfortune.

CHARLES READE.

THE ENGLISH NOVELIST'S HABITS AND PECULIARITIES AS A MAN AND AN AUTHOR.

From London Truth.

He is an ambitious man, but looks rather to the future than to that present which has done him but scant justice. The notoriety of to-day he not only despises—he shrinks from it with the timidity of a born scholar. And as he has taken such slight pains to court the public, the public, in its turn, has occupied itself but little about him. It reads his books, but knows nothing of their author. Charles Reade is not a familiar personality to the great mass of Londoners, much less of Englishmen. The likenesses of a hundred smaller men stand out more prominently from the windows of photographers' shops.

Nevertheless, a careful perusal of Charles Reade's novels—and they well repay the most loving study—would give a pretty clear idea of what the man was. Two opinions, for instance, come out very clearly from his writings. First, he is a pronounced anti-Malthusian. Celibacy of the clergy he denounces as "a fiendish custom." He has written finely on the loves of young folk, but evidently looks upon marriage and upon the relation between the sexes generally from an eminently practical, not to say rather material, point of view. Those who know Charles Reade at home and have heard him talk will admit that the writer is but the spokesman of the man. Another genuine opinion of Charles Reade comes out in his novels, viz., a profound contempt for the art of government as understood in these days. Indeed, he considers that the ablest of statesmen can do little for his country. Public opinion is the sole king, and the only political wisdom consists in trying to understand its mandates as clearly as possible. To the question, "Is there, then, no scope for individual genius?" Mr. Reade replies in a sort of roundabout way that there is, but chiefly for men of letters, and that they must be content to direct the next generation rather than the present.

Charles Reade was born in 1814, and went to Magdalene College, Oxford, some 20 years later. In 1843 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Curiously enough, while there are some capital descriptions of university life in his works, notably in "Hard Cash," there is scarcely a glimpse in them at that legal society which he could have depicted so well. The law, however, he knows admirably, having proved his knowledge in courts as well as in books. Indeed, a Frenchman would say that he had the devil in his body perpetually urging him to file bills and move for injunctions. Generally he wins his suits, but not always; as, for instance, when he brought an action against an American newspaper, which pronounced "Griffith Gaunt" immoral. I believe the novel was read right through in court, from beginning to end, the jury ultimately awarding the author 1 cent damages, adding—which was wholly unnecessary—that they meant thereby to express an opinion that "Griffith Gaunt" was not up to their standard of propriety. One of Mr. Reade's pet theories is that men should be able to make as good use of the left arm as of the right. A gentleman unknown to the author took the liberty to address him a letter, pointing out what he conceived certain fallacies in Mr. Reade's printed arguments on this subject. Mr. Reade replied by a document studiously relieved of the weight of courtesy, and divided into sections with pleasant little headings, such as "I. Your Stupidity," "II. Your Mendacity," &c. And yet, in personal intercourse, there is not a kinder or more lovable man. When Mr. Reade speaks of writing as a laborious and difficult art, he is not talking at random. His books are constructed with an amount of labor which superficial observers might not detect. "To avoid describing Hyde Park," he observed to Mr. Howitt, "and calling it Australia, I read some 30 books about that country." I may add that he works by fits and starts. He feels that he must be "in the vein" to do anything. Occasionally he forces himself; but the results are indifferent. Herein he differs from Sir Walter Scott, who went steadily to work every morning at 6.

Scott, by the way, is a favorite of Reade, who calls him "the British Homer." Perhaps the test of true appreciation of Scott is that a man should love "Rokeby;" and Reade can quote with zest from that underrated poem. With respect to Scott the novelist, admirers of Mr. Reade will scarcely be disposed to allow that "The Cloister and the Hearth" yields in excellence to a single one of the great enchanter's productions. I think Reade went to Holland and Germany on purpose to collect materials for that masterpiece. Apparently his thoughts took a more serious turn from the date of that voyage. At present, his appearance is that of a model old man—hale, hearty, and withal "of a stately courtesy"—except, indeed, in some minor details. For instance, an author of some renown recently dedicated a novel to Mr. Reade, and received, not till after some delay, an acknowledgment of the briefest kind on a torn fragment of foolscap. Charles Reade writes ultimately for fame; immediately for profit or for a practical purpose; generally for both. His gains must have been considerable. For a story in the *Cornhill* he was paid at the rate of three guineas a page, with absolute right of reproduction. Of the effect of his works in promoting social reforms, it is difficult to judge with accuracy. Possibly his chief merit is to have interested the public at large in such sad themes as are furnished by prisons and madhouses. "Put Yourself in His Place" procured him the honor of threatening letters from various trades-unions. He is a perfect French scholar, having even accomplished the notable feat of writing a comedy in that language.

A DISOBEDIENT MONITOR.

From the Rio News, March 6.

The Brazilians are very proud of their two monitors, the Javary and the Solimoes. On the 2d inst. it was proposed to put the latter through the manual of arms, as it were, to see if it was all in order to go down the coast a few miles to Ilha Grande for artillery practice. Steam was got up at 10 o'clock under direction of one of the officers, and after an hour and a half spent in trying to do something or to go somewhere, they were obliged to put out the fires in order to see what the trouble was and why the machinery refused to work. Naturally enough the engine-room became rather warm, and this the first machinist could not endure, so he rushed on deck and fainted. It is said that it has been more than a year since this monitor was moved, and that the machinists are all new, never having had any experience in handling the kind of machinery now in their charge. On the following day another effort was made to set the machinery in motion and move the monitor. They succeeded in starting the engine, and heaved ahead all right. But the vessel refused to obey the helm, and as it was going straight into a small iron-clad, the Grao Pará, that lay near, the excitement that reigned on board may be imagined, especially when we learn that no one knew what to do. A number of row-boats were on hand by orders, what for we are not informed—possibly to pick up the dead bodies after the anticipated explosion. At the last moment these boats were about to be used to tow the Grao Pará out of the road, when, by one of those flashes of genius that rarely bless the sons of men, it occurred to some one on board to reverse the engines. It was done, and the Grao Pará was saved! Imagine this huge monster of destruction, escaped from the control of man and charging wildly about our quiet bay, running down vessels, sinking islands, and clearing things out generally! But all this we have escaped, thanks to that gigantic intellect. We hope the Government will hasten to bestow upon this person some of those honors which she has latterly been scattering about herself with such an open hand.

A BRIDEGROOM CHANGES HIS MIND.

From the London World.

One of the most sensational actions for breach of promise of marriage that ever startled society will shortly come before the courts. The defendant is a young Guardsman, the head of a rich county family, who, after a two years' engagement, allowed the preparations for his marriage to go so far that, besides insisting upon the selection of his *fiancée's* wedding-dress, he ordered the wedding cards, purchased the ring and traveling-trunks, (with his own initials on those of the lady,) arranged with the coach-maker for the alteration of the lady's monogram to his own on her two carriages, invited a country vicar to come to London to marry him, and last, not least, read over the settlements to his affianced wife the night before he left town to visit his family, only four days before the intended ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square. Since the night in question the lady has never set eyes on the man who signed himself "your loving husband" for many months previously; and in addition to a long correspondence that will be made public, the exposure of a family undercurrent, which is supposed to have influenced the bridegroom-elect in his heartless conduct, will not redound to the credit of all concerned in the accomplishment of their object.

A DARK TRAGEDY IN SIAM

THE EXECUTION OF PRA PREECAH.

A NATIVE NOBLEMAN BEHEADED FOR MARRYING A BRITISH OFFICER'S DAUGHTER—HOW A CRUEL KING CAN RETAIN A GRUDGE FOR YEARS—MEDIÆVAL HORRORS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BANGKOK, Siam, Feb. 24.—The execution of Pra Preecah, the distinguished and once influential Siamese nobleman, and the causes leading thereto, are still much talked of here and at Singapore, indeed throughout the whole region of the British settlements in the far East. His beheading would probably have excited very little attention had he not been the son-in-law of Thomas George Knox, late British Political Agent and Consul-General for Siam, and had not all the circumstances been so extraordinary, even in this strange, despotic country. Whether he was justly or unjustly punished is a matter of opinion. Some of the foreigners in Siam and Malacca think he deserved death; but many more, including those who believe him to have been guilty, declare that he would not have been executed but for adverse influences at Court and something akin to personal persecution. That a nobleman of his grade and antecedents should have been brought to the block is regarded by a few as evidence of the advance of civilization here. Ten years since, any man of wealth and position would, they say, have got out of any criminal complication by bribing the Judges and high dignitaries of State. But Pra Preecah, although formerly beloved by the King and defended by powerful friends, was not allowed to escape. That such an execution is very rare is proved by the commotion it has caused. Nothing so startling has happened here in a quarter of a century. You can only understand its effect by imagining John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, to be suddenly arrested, carried off mysteriously to Richmond or Petersburg, Va., and as mysteriously hanged. You may say that you do not hang high officers in the United States. Neither do they behead high officers in Siam. The instance of Pra Preecah can hardly be paralleled here, at least in this generation.

It is next to impossible to get at the exact facts in this sensational case, and the extreme difficulty of arriving at the truth increases its interest. It has two sides, and the recital of both is necessary to anything like an understanding. According to one version, Pra Preecah, his aged father and two younger brothers, are asserted to have formed a Ring, not unlike the Tammany Ring, to swindle the Government. They are reputed to have acquired millions of dollars by systematic rascality, having robbed the King of nearly all the yield of his gold mine at Kabin for three years, making him believe that it had been unproductive, while they were enriching themselves with its precious metal. The father and younger son are still in irons, awaiting trial, and if found guilty will be sentenced for a long term of years to hard labor in the royal rice mills, or perhaps put to death. The father would not live long in confinement, for he is quite old and much broken. All the property of the family, comprising their fine estates on the Meinam River, opposite the Foreign Minister's palace, has been confiscated; their horses, carriages, houses, plate, jewelry, steamers, everything they owned, estimated to be worth at least $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, has been seized, and will be conveyed to the Crown, so that the King is likely to be reimbursed for what Pra Preecah has been accused of stealing from the gold mine.

The other version varies materially from this; is altogether more probable, and generally accepted. There are, as you probably know, two Kings in this country, a First King, the absolute monarch, and a Second King, who succeeds to the throne if the First should die before him. Should the Second King die, his place remains vacant until the end of the First King's reign. The Senabodi, or Supreme Council, then fills the throne by vote, and the newly-elected First King appoints the Second King, usually his full brother, or his son by a royal mother. The late Second King died before his elder full brother, the late First King, at whose death (1868) the Senabodi met to choose his successor. Chow Phya Suryawongse, Minister of War, was the most influential member of this important body, and by his advice the first crown was bestowed on Prince Chulalongkoon, eldest son by a royal mother of its late wearer, and the second crown on Prince George Washington, (he took the name on account of his admiration for the "Father of his Country,") also eldest son of its late wearer. Thus the Senabodi assumed, or, properly, usurped, a function hitherto exercised by the First King. Chulalongkoon being a minor, Chow Phya was chosen, or, rather, chose himself, Regent, and lost no time in strengthening his already powerful family. He vacated the post of Minister of War in favor of his son, appointed his half-brother Foreign Minister, dismissing for the purpose the venerable and capable Prince who had long and faithfully filled the office, and gave the lucrative and important positions in the realm either to his kinsmen or to those attached to him through interested motives.

As Chulalongkoon was desirous to travel during his minority, he was graciously permitted by the Regent to visit Malacca and Java in 1870, and India in 1871-2. Thomas George Knox, then Consul-General, accompanied the young King to India as adviser, and it is inferred that some of the advice given was not grateful. At least, from the time of the First King's return home the relations between him and the Consul have not been amicable, and when Knox went to England, some four years ago, the King sent an autograph letter to Lord Derby, then Foreign Secretary, begging that the Consul should not be allowed to come back. The letter not being transmitted, as diplomatic etiquette demanded, through the Siamese Consul in London, Derby paid no attention to it.

Chulalongkoon's minority having ended in September, 1873, he was, by Siamese custom, recrowned, amid general rejoicing: the city and suburbs were illuminated in honor of the event for three successive nights; addresses of congratulation were presented by all the representatives of the treaty powers, and it was believed that a new era of liberalism and progress was drawing on this peculiar and despotic land. European attire was partially adopted; the First King issued an order against groveling on hands and feet, as had been the time-honored custom of inferiors before superiors; introduced important amendments to the laws bearing on slavery, and a Privy Council and Council of State were instituted as advisers to his Majesty. But the belief that had been cherished was rudely dispelled. Chulalongkoon's desire for reforms and advancement proved delusive. Within a year after his majority had been reached the Minister of Agriculture was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, tried, and condemned. The whole of his vast property—he was probably the richest of all the natives—was confiscated to the Crown; his wives and children were made slaves; he himself was deprived of his rank and barbarously flogged. He would have been executed, or imprisoned for life, but for the intercession of the ex-Regent, who was greatly lauded at the time for interesting himself in behalf of the fallen officer.

The fact that the Second King had not been chosen by the First King, but by the Senabodi, naturally prevented the latter from regarding the former very favorably. In truth, Chulalongkoon had long nursed an animosity toward him, and soon found a pretext for showing it. He pretended that George Washington was meditating rebellion, and summoned him to audience. But the Second King, knowing in what light he was held by his nominal associate, and fearing that he might be sacrificed, fled to the British Consulate for protection, instead of obeying the royal mandate. Knox was then absent from his post, but Newman, a friend of George Washington, was in temporary charge, and received the fugitive kindly. The First King thereupon called the Privy Council together, and they unanimously decided that the Second King, by disobedience to the order of the First, and by putting himself under the protection of the foreign power, had forfeited his crown. They recommended, also, that the second crown should either be abolished or bestowed upon a worthier Prince.

Chulalongkoon had not the nerve to do this, conscious that the majority of his subjects would consider it an act of the grossest tyranny. In his dilemma he sought counsel of the ex-Regent, who, being on the best of terms with the British Consul, as well as with George Washington, recommended him to write to the distrustful Prince to return, pledging himself not to harm him. The First King followed the counsel; but the Second King was still skeptical, expressing his determination to remain at the British Consulate until the arrival, soon expected, of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who would, no doubt, harmonize the differences between the two monarchs. When the Governor arrived, he adjusted the matter amicably, and Chulalongkoon renewed his pledge, which, under the circumstances, he was not likely to break. Consequently, George Washington went back to his palace, having gained a palpable triumph.

Consul Knox returned hither in April, 1875, having been promoted to the rank of Political Agent; but the old hostility on the part of the First King continued. The Second King, however, and himself remained very friendly, which was a new grievance to the royal mind, and the relations between the Consul and the ex-Regent were also very pleasant. As Chulalongkoon very soon became little else than a puppet in the hands of the ex-Regent, Knox gained such influence that he was jocularly mentioned as the First King of Siam, and his friendship was eagerly sought by many prominent nobles, among them Pra Preecah, Acting Governor of Pachim and Superintendent of the Government Gold Mine at Kabin.

Last March Pra Preecah and Miss Fannie Knox were married here, by the native rites, and immediately quitted the capital for Pachim. When the bridegroom returned, a few weeks afterward, he was at once arrested and put in irons, having evidently offended Chulalongkoon most deeply by espousing his enemy's daughter. The excuse, however, for his arrest was that he had wedded Knox's daughter without her father's consent, and for this he was flogged and thrown into a filthy dungeon. The Consul was very indignant—any father-in-law would have been—especially as he had reason to believe that the First King had been much influenced by the ex-Regent, who hated Pra Preecah on account of his wealth and influence. He denied that the marriage had taken place without his consent, demanded the release of his son-in-law and an apology from the Government for dragging his name into the proceedings and for reflecting on his daughter. The Government expressed regret at having given Knox any cause of offense, which had been unwitting, as it said, and withdrew all accusations against Pra Preecah on the ground of marrying Miss Knox. But it resolutely declined to release him, as he had been guilty, it asserted, of embezzlement, oppression, murder, and heaven knows what not.

The Consul then perceived that Pra Preecah was doomed unless he could extricate him from his overwhelming difficulties. He played the usual card of a British officer. He threatened to order up the national gun-boats and bombard Bangkok. Chulalongkoon, contrary to all expectation, refused to be frightened. Then the Consul sought a private interview, declared in the royal presence that he (the King) was undermining his own power by his course; that he was merely a tool in the hands of the ex-Regent and his family, who were using him to destroy Pra Preecah and his kinsmen simply through malice; that the accused nobleman was, and had been, long devoted to his Majesty's interest; that members of the Regent's family could commit, and had, in fact, committed, crime after crime with impunity. What he said was true, but the King so hated Knox that he was pitiless to his son-in-law. Knox exhorted, pleaded, menaced in vain. A few days after, Phya Bhaskarawongse, half-brother of the ex-Regent, was dispatched to England to beg that the British Government would not interfere with Siamese jurisdiction in the case of Pra Preecah, and that Knox should be removed. The special Ambassador returned from London in due time, the Consul lost his place, and Pra Preecah lost his head, mainly, no doubt, because he had dared to marry the daughter of a man to whom the King was inimical.

The Siamese Government should be judged in this tragic affair by its antecedents and general spirit, without regard to the ideas entertained by modern civilization. But even so judged, the punishment of Pra Preecah and his family has been barbarous, and of late unprecedented here. The Siamese may claim that the nobleman confessed to stealing gold from his master, and his relatives to a knowledge of his peculations. Siamese confession and denial have about the same significance. The King's subjects frequently confess to crimes that they are wholly innocent of, because they know that they will be cruelly wronged until they do confess. Pra Preecah's trial is admitted by all intelligent persons to have been a complete farce, since he was not allowed to cross-question witnesses who accused him of murder, nor was he permitted to refer to his books when called upon to account for sums drawn by him as expenses for the gold mine. The general impression among Englishmen and Americans here is that Chulalongkoon is a weak, cruel, cowardly despot, who has lost most of his influence, and cannot much longer retain his power.

Mrs. Pra Preecah (formerly Fannie Knox) is reported safe in England with her own children and the children of her late husband by a former marriage, and with about $120,000 worth of property, which she carried off to England as soon as she had been made a widow. She is half native—her mother was Siamese—but in shrewdness and regard for the main chance, she seems to be essentially English. The story has been circulated here that the late British Consul is soon to be made Sir Thomas George Knox, whether as reparation for his consular removal is not mentioned. This entire history is surely very strange, and very horrible in all Anglo-Saxon eyes. It is generally believed, moreover, that the execution of Pra Preecah will yet have most momentous results to Chulalongkoon, First King of Siam. These leaves from the private chronicles of an Oriental despotism would read like a roaring burlesque of sober fact and common justice if they were not sprinkled with blood and drawn from scenes of shuddering horror.

A FRENCH JESSE POMEROY.

A BOY OF FIFTEEN IS SENT TO PRISON FOR TWELVE YEARS FOR KILLING A CHILD.

The Paris *Figaro* reports that the Assize Court of Aude has recently been occupied in trying a lad of 15 for the murder of a child 4 years of age. The crime was committed on Oct. 12, 1879. On the afternoon of that day the little Adrien Saucey, son of a railway officer, living at Quillan, (Aude,) left his father's house to go and play with some neighbor's children, and he never returned. Anxious at the non-appearance of the child, the parents caused a search to be instituted and inquiries to be made in all directions. The search was continued all the evening, through the night, and all the following day. At last, on Monday, Oct. 13, at night, a widow named Bousquet discovered the little shoe of the child in an outhouse close to her vineyard. The outhouse was at once examined by the Police. Near the entrance, on the ground, were found large spots of blood, badly covered up with a layer of sulphur. The body of the murdered boy was found in a ditch close by, half hidden by vine branches. The corpse was naked except for the little socks; the face covered with blood and disfigured by great gaping wounds; the skull was broken, and the body had been horribly mutilated. Two peasants gave evidence which led to the discovery of the assassin. They had seen the child Adrien in company with an idiot brother, 7 years old, on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock. Another boy was talking to them, and this lad turned out to be Eugene Radoude, the son of a brakeman. Eugene at first strenuously denied having seen the two brothers Saucey, but eventually, after two women had positively stated that they recognized him as the lad they had seen with Adrien in his arms on the Sunday evening on a path leading to the outhouse, he made a full confession of the crime. He stated that after walking a short distance with the brothers he sent the elder one home, and, taking the younger one in his arms, carried him into the hut. Here he threw the child violently on the ground, the head coming in contact with a large stone. Radoude then put his foot on the body of his young companion, and with a hatchet gave him successively four terrible blows on the face and head. He then removed the clothes, and mutilated the body of the unfortunate little fellow in the most frightful manner. He next took a spade from the hut and commenced to dig a grave, but he did not make it very deep, being afraid of a surprise. He placed the dead child in it, covered it with vine branches, and walked quietly back to Quillan. Radoude had long premeditated this crime, the motive for which is utterly unaccountable. He was examined by numerous doctors to see if he could be insane, but they found him to be quite responsible for his actions. Idle and vagabond, spending his days in robbing the surrounding farms, Radoude bore a very bad name. He has been condemned to 12 years' imprisonment in a house of correction, being saved by his youth from capital punishment or penal servitude.

CHINESE RIGHT TO LABOR.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW—THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The telegraph briefly stated that in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on Monday, March 22, a decision was rendered in the habeas corpus case of Tiborcio Parrott, which was brought to test the constitutionality of an act of the California Legislature prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations. Judge Sawyer said that the duties of his office had precluded his filing a written opinion in the case, but that his conclusion was that the act was in contravention of the treaty between the United States and China, and with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and with the laws passed in conformity with it. Judge Hoffman then read the decision of the court. In effect, the decision declares the anti-Chinese law enacted by the present Legislature of the State to be in conflict with the United States treaty with China and the Constitution of the United States. In rendering his decision, the Judge quoted an unusual number of authorities. He said that if the right of a Legislature to restrict corporations in the manner intended by the law in question should be admitted, there would be no limit to the harm which might be accomplished. The Chinese are here, and are granted all the benefits of trade or travel by a solemn treaty which are enjoyed by any other foreigners. If a Legislature has the power to declare that corporations shall not employ Chinese, they possess the same right to declare that the Germans, Irish, or Americans shall not be so employed. Further, they could exercise the right to declare that the employes of corporations shall be of a certain creed. If the facts of the law's enactment were not before us, it would be difficult to believe that a Legislature could declare as law so seemingly contemptuous a breach of treaty obligations. In conclusion, Judge Hoffman remarked: "It is generally admitted by the best classes on the coast that the unrestricted immigration of Chinese is a menace to our peace, and even to our civilization. It is an evil, however, which the abrogation or amendment of the Burlingame treaty alone can remedy. The senseless cry of 'The Chinese must go' is an insolent denial of the authority of the United States, and any measure of police or health laws, or State legislation, made in the spirit of that cry will be promptly set aside by the courts of the United States." The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court, Gen. Butler having announced his willingness to manage the case for the people.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

A reporter of the Syracuse *Courier*, who lately visited the Oneida Community, found much difficulty in ascertaining anything about their new system of monogamic marriage, members of the Community saying that in deference to the public wish they had adopted the plan, and that it was in practical operation, but that they ought not to be expected to reveal their family matters any more than any outside household. Finally, after much urging, Mr. W. A. Hinds and Mr. C. W. Underwood were induced to give a brief statement. John Humphrey Noyes, the head of the "family," was absent at Niagara Falls. Mr. Hinds and Mr. Underwood said that the members of the Community, now that they have receded from their former advanced social position, do not desire to have public attention directed to them by the newspapers. The Community, however, have faithfully adhered to their new social programme, which, it will be understood, allowed marriage while preferring celibacy, and some 25 couples have married since last August, when the new programme was adopted; about 20 couples were privately married; so that there are now between 40 and 50 married couples in the community. Occasionally a marriage takes place here as in common society; and it cannot be long before the Community will have its proportion of monogamic families. Yet, as their number includes many aged people and others who will continue to prefer celibacy to marriage, it cannot be reasonably expected that they will all marry. That is not done anywhere, and if the Communists should fall a little short of the usual average, no suspicion of insincerity should attach to them. The marriages are generally solemnized by the Episcopal service, (one of their number being an Episcopal clergyman,) but a few couples have preferred marriage by contract, which is equally legal and binding. Their general prosperity is apparently unabated, all their factories being in full operation excepting their canning establishment, which puts up its goods mostly in the Summer months. The Community numbers about 300 souls, besides some 70 children. During the past year there have been over 100 applications for admission, but these have all been refused. The Community has room for no more. Some persons who have not yet been received presented their applications 10 years ago. The members are about equally divided as to sex.

EARLY DAYS IN NEW-YORK

THE ADVENTURES OF OLD HUNTERS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

PETER STEWART'S STORIES OF WOOD-CRAFT IN DAYS GONE BY—A HOG SPECULATOR'S MISFORTUNE—A DEATH GRAPPLE WITH A WILD BOAR—WOLF AND ELK HUNTING.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 10.—Peter Stewart, of Rockland Township, Sullivan County, is 85 years of age, and is a survivor of the pioneer days of this part of New-York State. He was born in the forest along the Beaverkill, when there were not a dozen families in the northern part of Sullivan County, and when it required a day's travel to get through the beech woods in Rockland and Neversink to the settlements on the south. He remembers when the elk was still common game along the Delaware and its tributary valleys, and when the panther and bear disputed possession of the woods with the settlers. Deer and wolves roamed in vast herds and packs in the wilderness where he was born, and his memory is still fresh with many exciting incidents of those early days. This primitive region, alive with game, produced a race of hunters, whose exploits are still related with never-flagging interest by their descendants, and the visitor to any part of Sullivan County—much of it still almost as primitive as it was in the boyhood days of Peter Stewart—may be certain of being entertained with these narratives if he spends an evening at any of the ancient taverns that still abound, or accepts the hearty hospitality of the backwoods farm-house. The names that are enshrined in every household in northern Sullivan, as having been borne by men whose deeds entitle them to rank as immortal in the estimation of the local residents, are especially those of Samuel Darbee, Jr., Cyrus Dodge, Peter Stewart, Benjamin Wisner, David Overton, Sol Steele, the Sheeleys, the Appleys, William Woodward, Stephen Curry, John Hall, Tom Quick, the Indian-slayer; Nathaniel Kent, and others. Of these, only Peter Stewart is living. Stephen Curry died in 1872, at the age of 101 years. He came to Sullivan County in 1795, and was then 26 years of age. The writer saw him on his one hundredth birthday, and his mind was then sound and active. He lived in Tarrytown when Major André was captured, and saw the prisoner escorted to Washington's head-quarters.

Peter Stewart, notwithstanding his great age, never wearies in recounting his adventures and those of his contemporaries in the wilds of Upper Sullivan. He has always been a prominent man in his town, and has occupied every political position within its gift. Among his favorite reminiscences is his story of a wild-boar hunt, because of its novelty more than of the great danger that attended it. The beech woods of Sullivan County were very dense and of great extent 60 years ago. The vast quantity of nuts they yielded were of great importance to the early settlers before they had cleared up farms and had fields under cultivation to raise corn sufficient for feeding the large numbers of swine they were obliged to keep. Pork being the chief article of backwoods diet, they fattened their hogs on beech-nuts for several years. The nuts made pork that was soft and greasy, but it was pork, and the food cost nothing. The beech-nuts were scarce some years, and in others they were unusually plenty. The greatest beech-nut year ever known was 1820.

"The nut were so thick on the trees," says Mr. Stewart, "that there was barely room for the leaves. When they dropped in the Fall they covered the ground two inches deep. That Autumn a man who lived along the Neversink was struck with the idea of turning a drove of hogs into the woods and fattening them for market. It was calculated that a hog that was turned into the beech to fatten would increase in value $5 by the time it was taken out. This speculator argued that he could, therefore, make $5,000 by feeding 1,000 hogs on beech-nuts until they were fat enough to sell. He bought up all the hogs he could find in the neighborhood and turned them into the beech, all marked with his brand. A few days before the time he intended to collect his herd there came a sudden cold snap, with a heavy snow-storm. The storm lasted for two days, and when the hog-owner went to the woods he found his hogs scattered about in heaps dead. They had collected together during the storm to keep warm in groups of 50 or more, and most of them were trampled or smothered to death. Out of his 1,000 head of swine the speculator did not have more than 100 left. The dead ones were shipped away for soap-grease.

"In 1825, Sam Darbee and myself were hunting bears in Rockland beech. We had killed three bears and several deer, and one day while returning to our cabin we came across the track of some animal in the snow that was strange to us. We put a dog on the track, but it was two days before we came up with the animal. In the meantime, however, we had made up our minds that it was a wild hog, the offspring, no doubt, of some of the stock that the speculator had not recovered five years before. On the third day, I was following the track through a swamp, when suddenly one of the largest and most savage-looking boars I ever saw jumped up with a loud snort from a bunch of laurels. His bristles stood erect on his back, and two immense tusks were displayed, one on each side of his snout, and extending upward at least two inches. My dog was a few steps ahead of me, as I had kept him back. When the boar saw the dog, he lowered his head and began to champ and froth at the mouth. The boar was fully 3 feet high, and I never saw an uglier-looking beast in all my experience in the woods. The dog was half hound and half shepherd. He sprang at the boar at once, but was received with a lunge and thrown at least 10 feet away, with his vitals pierced by the boar's long tusk. The poor dog tried to renew the attack, but he fell, and was soon dead. The boar stood his ground as if waiting for me to attack him. I aimed at his fore shoulder and fired. With a fearful snort the boar turned and ran into the swamp apparently not injured. Darbee heard the gun and soon came up. We started after the boar, determined to bag our game, now that we had found it. We came upon him before we knew it. He was lying behind a clump of laurels. He jumped up and sprang at Darbee, who was ahead, and rushed between his legs, throwing him down. The boar would have ripped my companion as he did the dog in another second, but I ran up and kicked him as hard as I could. I was afraid to shoot at him, as there was danger of killing Darbee with the ball. The kick had the desired effect, for the boar turned quickly and rushed upon me. I sprang to one side and he dashed past me. Before he could turn and renew the attack, I had my gun to my shoulder, and shot him in the fore shoulder. The boar dropped, but was on his feet again in an instant, and, with a savage snort, dashed at me on three legs, the other one having been broken by the ball. The froth that came from his jaws was now colored with blood. It was thrown backward as the great brute ran, and fell in great patches here and there on his body, giving him, with his wild eyes and open mouth, a hideous appearance. Darbee had drawn his hunting-axe as soon as he regained his feet. He was one of the most fearless men I ever knew. I had been in close quarters with wounded panthers, bears, and deer many times before, and there had been times when the chances were against me in such fights. But never in my experience had I encountered anything that seemed so terrible as this infuriated wild hog. I believe I should have soon succumbed to the attack of the animal if Darbee had not been with me. As the hog was rushing at me, Darbee jumped between us and met the crazed brute with a blow between the eyes from the hunting-axe. That blow would have tumbled the largest and toughest bear that ever walked, but it had not the slightest effect on the boar. Before Darbee could get out of the way, the hog was upon him. It thrust one of its tusks through his corduroy pantaloons below the left knee, and with a quick upward movement tore the leg half way to Darbee's waist, but, fortunately, only grazing the skin. If the tusk had been inserted a quarter of an inch deeper it would have laid the flesh open as it had the cloth.

"When Darbee was knocked over by the boar, his gun was thrown some distance off in the laurels. I had not had time to reload mine, and it was only a single-barreled one. I ran to get Darbee's gun, but before I had found it the boar had again turned its attention to me, and was upon me in the laurels. I drew my hunting-knife, and shouted to Darbee to load my gun while I fought the boar hand to hand. I plunged the knife into the brute as near the jugular vein as I had time to calculate in. The blood spurted out in a great stream, but, in spite of all my efforts, the boar succeeded in tearing me pretty badly with his tusks. By the time Darbee had loaded the gun my clothing was in tatters and my legs and one side badly torn. I kept plunging the knife into the boar, and we were both covered with blood. Darbee was afraid to fire after he had loaded up, so he came to my aid with his axe. If I had been alone I should have been killed beyond a doubt, for I was beginning to feel the effect of the boar's tusks in my flesh. Darbee began to chop the boar with his axe, and the boar turned on him. Darbee ran back toward the gun, and the bear followed him. Darbee got the gun and put a ball into the hog's other shoulder, breaking it. He dropped to the ground and made great efforts to regain his feet, but he could not rise. His fury was terrible to witness. He tore up the ground with his tusks, uttered the most frightful cries, and champed and frothed and threw himself about on the ground until he was completely exhausted. Then Darbee stepped up and finished him by cutting his throat. The boar was not fat, but he weighed 400 pounds. We used his meat for bait in our bear traps. This hog had been born in the woods, and was a wild boar in every sense of the word. I never was known to go out of the way of meeting a panther, a bear, or a wolf, but I made up my mind after that boar fight that if I ever came across another one in the beech I would give it a wide berth and seek less dangerous game. I guess this one was the last hog ever seen in the beech.

"Sam Darbee, while one of the most fearless of men, was as tender-hearted as a chicken. He had a family that he thought the world of, and it was the sad death of his favorite son that had a good deal to do with Sam's death, not long afterward. It was during the Winter of 1832, I think, that we had one of the heaviest snow-storms I ever knew. The snow fell to the depth of four feet in Rockland before the storm ceased. The snow was very wet and heavy, and when the storm was over Darbee was fearful that the great weight of it on his buildings would crush them, and he went out to remove it from the roofs of his barn and sheds. His 10-year-old boy went with him, and on the way to the barn said to his father that he could beat him to the barn. The father pretended to race with his boy, and to please him let him get some distance in advance. As the little fellow was going by a cow-shed between the house and the barn, the shed fell to the ground beneath the weight of snow, and buried the boy beneath it, and crushed him to death. Sam didn't live long after this melancholy accident.

"Darbee and I did considerable in the way of trapping wolves in the early days. There was a bounty offered in the county for every wolfscalp, and the animals were plenty enough to make trapping them quite profitable. At one time we had a trap set on Round Hill, a famous place for wolves. We had captured several, and one morning went out as usual to look after the trap. When we got to the spot where the trap had been set, it was not to be found. There were plenty of signs that an animal of some kind had been caught in the trap, and we concluded that it had torn the trap from its fastenings and walked off with it. We began to skirmish around, and finally I came upon a large gray wolf, lying in some brush, with the trap fast to one of its paws. When it saw me, it started away at a rate of speed I could not hope to equal, in spite of the hindrance of the trap. It had not gone far, however, before the trap caught between two trees, and held the wolf fast. We had nothing with us but our hatchets. When I saw that the wolf was brought to a stand-still, I ran to settle it by knocking it on the head with my axe. It was not in the humor to stand still and let me knock its brains out without protest, and when I came up to it the wolf showed me at once that he was full of fight. In the little skirmish that ensued the trap was released from its fastenings, and the wolf started away again. It ran along a fallen tree and among the branches, and in its efforts to get out, the foot that was in the trap was torn from the leg, and the wolf was freed. It ran off on three legs, and I put Darbee's dog on the track. I followed for nearly a mile, when I came upon the wolf and the dog fighting in the swamp. Before I succeeded in killing the animal, both myself and the dog were well gashed and torn. I was completely exhausted after dealing the death-blow to the wolf, and, when Darbee came up—he having gone in another direction looking for the trap—he found me unable to get up. He skinned the wolf, and helped me back home.

"As late as 1846 panthers were still numerous in Northern Sullivan County. Amos Sheeley killed one near Sam Darbee's place in that year, and I killed two that same year. The last panther in this country, I think, was killed in 1855, in Neversink. There are still some bears and deer in the woods of the Beaverkill Mountains, but it is rather tame hunting nowadays to what it was in the old times when we could stand in our door-yards and knock over a deer almost any day. David Overton, who died in this town in 1872 at the age of 95 years, saw 40 deer at one time in Shandley Pond, when he was a boy, and I have seen as many as 20 myself sporting in the water at once. The Overtons were great venison eaters, and when David was only 10 years old he frequently shot deer while standing in the door of his father's house. Wild turkeys, now something unknown in the whole State, were thick in our woods when I was a boy. There were elk, but they were not plenty in the time that I can remember. I killed five elk from 1810 to 1820. The streams were literally filled with trout, as were the numerous lakes of Sullivan County, pickerel not being found in the lakes then. Trout weighing eight pounds have been taken from some of the lakes, and it was a common thing, when I was a boy, to catch trout of four and five pounds in weight in the Beaver Kill. A trout less than a pound was not considered much of a catch."

PRISON MISSIONS.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN THE TOMBS—SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF CHASTINE COX.

A brief history of Christian work in the Tombs was given last evening at Rutger's Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, by the Rev. Dr. Crosby and the Rev. Sidney Law, a Chaplain at the Tombs. Dr. Crosby spoke on behalf of the Prison Association. There was, he said, an Episcopal clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest besides their own representative in the Tombs Prison. The Tombs, he assured his hearers, had a very peculiar character. It was not a prison where sentenced prisoners spent their term of imprisonment, but it was a place of detention where accused persons were kept until their cases were tried. There were 30,000 of these in the course of a year who found their way into the Tombs. They came generally from a class who had few, if any, religious advantages. They were ready to hear good counsel and they always had perfect confidence in the prison Chaplain, who interested himself in their temporal welfare as well as for their spiritual good. He carried messages to their families, communicated with their friends, and showed himself willing to look after their highest interests.

The Rev. Sidney Law, an Episcopal Chaplain, who is employed in the Tombs, stated that he had been surprised at the universal readiness of these persons to receive religious counsel and advice. Often they were touched by Gospel songs when they could not be reached by mere words. Sometimes the most hardened criminals would listen with the greatest interest to what was said. He spoke of the spiritual condition of the colored criminal Chastine Cox, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Hull. During the past week he had frequently visited Cox, and he had found the prisoner resigned and in a peaceful state of mind, and without hope of reprieve. He believed that Cox was sincerely and truly penitent, and that his conversion was genuine. His humble petitions to Christ, his devout language and bearing, and his resignation and peace indicated a mind and soul sustained by the grace of God. Cox had requested the Chaplain to write to his mother, and to say to her that he was entirely resigned to his fate. He wanted the word "entirely" emphasized in the letter, so as to convey all the force it was capable of. He also wished her to know that he believed God would take care of his soul, whatever they might do with his body. The clergyman also read a letter from Mrs. Cox to her son, full of Christian advice and consolation. At the conclusion of Mr. Law's address, the Rev. Dr. Conkling, Pastor of the church, made a few remarks, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

THE QUEEN'S DISLIKE OF GEORGE IV.

From London Truth.

The newly-published volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life" contains the first detailed account that has appeared of the Prince Consort's last illness. I remember hearing at the time that after the Prince's death, the Queen expressly desired that she might hear nothing as to the details of the funeral, preferring to leave everything to Lord Sydney; but that her Majesty commanded that the coffin should on no account be placed in the royal vault, as she did not choose that it should even temporarily share the resting-place of George IV., for whose character she entertains a profound contempt. At a royal funeral the coffin is lowered into the vault beneath the choir of St. George's Chapel by machinery; but it does not stop there, as is popularly supposed, as the royal vault is beneath the Wolsey (now called the Memorial) Chapel, to which it is wheeled along a passage which passes under the communion table and cloister entrance. Prince Albert's coffin, however, was only wheeled to the gate of the royal vault, and remained there for about a year, until it was transferred to the mausoleum, and several months after it was placed in the sarcophagus, which is formed in an enormous piece of rock, out of which a space was hewn sufficiently large to hold two coffins. The Queen's dislike to George IV. has been shown very decidedly in many practical ways, both at Windsor and at Buckingham Palace, which, after all, is somewhat ungrateful on her Majesty's part, as, whatever his failings as a monarch, his successors are indebted to him for having made Windsor Castle one of the most splendid and luxurious residences in the world, and, although so generally abused, Buckingham Palace in these respects is not far behind. On the walls of one of the drawing-rooms at the palace there hung for many years five large and beautiful family pictures, including the famous portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, by Gainsborough; in the centre was George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of his finest examples. But by way of manifesting her dislike of her uncle, the Queen ordered his picture to be removed and consigned to a staircase, filling the vacant space with a portrait of herself, painted shortly after she ascended the throne, and which, being one of the most hideous daubs ever seen, was not only altogether out of place, but is positively spoilt the effect of its neighbors. However, the barbarism was perpetrated, and doubtless the blot remains to this day.

AN EMPEROR AT EIGHTY-THREE.

From the London Telegraph, March 23.

Yesterday was the eighty-third birthday of the venerable German Emperor, the Doyen of the world's reigning monarchs, and the object of an even more enthusiastic hero-worship throughout the Fatherland than that formerly accorded to his redoubtable ancestor, Frederic the Great. Upright, ruddy-cheeked, vigorous, and sprightly, this imperial patriarch has outlived all the friends of his youth, and has seen pass away generation after generation of the men whose first commissions in the Prussian Army were signed by his father when he had already risen, by long and faithful service, to General's rank, and who, having attained the topmost height of their professional ambitions, have died off, one after another, full of years and honors, while he has remained, apparently untouched by the scythe of old Time. Those whose privilege it is to see and speak with him daily are never weary of expatiating upon his clearness of mind, cheerfulness of spirits, and extraordinary capacity for enduring physical fatigue without visible inconvenience. He rises early every morning, is indefatigable in the transaction of State and military business, eats with undiminished appetite, and inspects his favorite regiments periodically on horseback or on foot, sitting firmly in his saddle for hours at a stretch, or striding briskly along the front of a far-reaching line of troops paraded in the Schloss-Platz of Potsdam.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S EXECUTORS.

From the Troy Press, April 8.

The hearing on the motion to remove the Executors of John Morrissey's estate was had yesterday before Surrogate Peters, at Saratoga. John McCrone, of New-York, and John Foley and William H. Bastin, of Saratoga, appeared severally for the petitioners and creditors; William H. Duer, of New-York, and Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, appeared for William R. Travers, and William Shaw of this city, for Mayor Edward Murphy, Executors. After hearing the arguments concerning the claims of alleged creditors, the Surrogate ruled as follows: "I shall hold that I have no power to remove the Executors under the petition filed. I shall also hold that you should be required to answer and show cause why these claims shall not be put upon the inventory. I shall also require Mr. Travers and Mr. Murphy to appear here and be examined as to the account." April 29, 1880, was the time appointed for the examination.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of taxing personal property and the method to be adopted therefor is likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature during the next few days. Expression has already been given in the Senate to the fallacy that personal property in this State pays but a very small tax in proportion to real estate, with the evident purpose of creating a sentiment of hostility toward personal property. Under the influence of jealousy so aroused, legislation may be effected which would otherwise fail. Now, what are the facts? The demand is made that personal property shall bear the same burdens in the way of taxation that are imposed upon real estate. There is a natural sense of equity in the mind of every man to which this proposition appeals with very great force. It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question as to whether it is desirable, or even feasible, to tax all personal property, and that view of the question may be discarded, and the equity may alone be considered in the light of one or two important facts.

The first is that personal property already pays more tax in this State than is paid by the real property in the State. This is a fact which has been stated before, and it is one which has never been controverted, and it is one, moreover, which cannot be met by calling any one names. The tax paid by personal property at the Custom-house in this City in 1879 exceeded $167,000,000—a sum far greater than the tax paid upon all the real estate in the State for that year. Besides this, personal property also paid many millions to Internal Revenue Collectors for excise and stamp taxes. This at once disposes of the declaration that real estate pays more than personal estate. Indeed, the tax paid by personal property in this State is probably three times as great as the total paid by real estate.

But it may be objected that this tax is paid to the United States Government, and not to the State. That, of course, is true. But it is none the less a tax for that reason. If the United States Government did not see fit to tax personal property in this way, it might distribute the tax pro rata among the States, which could raise the sum by taxing real estate.

Another objection might be made that this tax is collected again from the consumer, who may be the owner of real estate. Granted. But the objector has already, by his objection, at once corrected and illustrated what many deem an obscure and fallacious doctrine, to wit, the diffusion of taxation. So, too, the man who pays taxes on his real estate collects the tax, in whole or in part, from his tenants and customers. I had occasion to illustrate this some time since in your columns, thus:

"A owns five dwellings, and deems himself a considerable tax-payer. He rents one to B, a physician; the second to C, who is an editor; the third to D, who is a bank officer; the fourth to E, who is a lawyer; the fifth he occupies himself. Now, to the rent charged to B, C, D, and E is added a sum sufficient, at least, to pay the taxes upon the dwellings occupied by them respectively, and this rent, including the taxes, is the product of personal property, that is, the brains of the several tenants; and yet not one of these tenants may appear upon the tax-rolls as specifically assessed for personal property, and still by the use of their specifically untaxed and untaxable personal property—brains—they pay all of A's taxes upon the real estate he owns, and give him his living besides."

Similar illustrations might be continued indefinitely. So that the distribution or diffusion of taxes, as between real and personal property, is as broad as it is long.

If, however, that doctrine is to be rejected, and the demand is still to be made that personal property must be brought into line with real estate in the matter of taxation, begin by putting half the taxes now imposed on personal property upon real estate, and then the two interests will stand upon an equal footing in that respect, but in that respect only.

For personal property is now fettered by an incumbrance from which real estate is exempt, and this is the Usury law. It is not necessary to discuss the wisdom of that law; it is sufficient to admit its existence. And here I will once more quote from a former communication:

"The owner of real estate may obtain an income of 10 per cent. from his property without any interference from the State. Very many receive such an income now, and some much more than that. True it is, that many receive less, and some nothing in the way of income; but precisely the same state of facts exists in regard to the income from personal property in the form of money. Many are receiving but 2 or 3 per cent. for the use of their money, and some nothing at all. Suppose a banker goes to a real estate owner to hire a building for his business. The law does not prevent the landlord from exacting a rent of 10 or 20 per cent. upon the cost or value of his property, but it says to the banker, 'You shall not receive more than 6 per cent. for the use of your money—exposed to far greater hazard—under the trifling penalty of confiscation.' Are these two kinds of property, then, equal before the law?"

Here again, personal property is by law at a disadvantage as compared with real estate. Yet it does not seem that there is any disposition to remove the disability imposed upon personal property when it is found in the form of money or interest-paying investments.

These are suggestions which may strike the mind of any thoughtful man who has devoted even cursory attention to the subject.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1880.

ARE WE TO BECOME FREEBOOTERS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time since it was given out from Washington that the Administration intended to dispatch two war vessels to the Isthmus of Panama, one of which was to anchor in the Lagoon of Chiriqui, situated on the Atlantic, and the other was to be sent to the Gulf of Dulce, the object, it was said, being preliminary to the establishment of two coaling stations for our ships of war. In accordance with this arrangement the United States ship of war Kearsarge has arrived out at Limon Bay with sealed orders which, upon being opened, were found to contain instructions for the survey of that harbor. It is matter of surprise that this expedition should have been undertaken without the knowledge or consent of the Colombian Government, whose jurisdiction extends over both harbors, as well as the whole of the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans intervening between the Chiriqui Lagoon and the Gulf of Dulce.

This proceeding on the part of the Administration at Washington is calculated to excite grave apprehensions that it may involve us in serious complications with the Colombian Government. Already a note of inquiry has been addressed by the Secretary of State of Panama to the United States Consul at that place, asking for an explanation touching the secret movements of the ship-of-war Kearsarge in the waters of the United States of Colombia in the quarter indicated. Recent advices from the isthmus also state that the native-born citizens of Panama are greatly excited over the matter.

The clue to the whole thing is traceable to one Ambrose W. Thompson, of Philadelphia, and his too willing dupe, the Secretary of the Navy. That the Administration has been led into the commission of a serious blunder a brief statement of the facts connected with Thompson's operations in New-Granada will suffice to show. It appears that on the 3d of March, 1866, Gen. T. C. Mosquera, then Colombian Minister to the Court of St. James, signed, in London, a contract with Ambrose W. Thompson in the name of the "Improvement Company of Chiriqui, of Philadelphia, Penn., for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers in the Atlantic and the Pacific."

The project also provided for the construction of a railway or macadamized road from the Bocas del Toro to Costa, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The last number of the steamer edition of the *Panama Star and Herald*, just received, contains the leading articles of incorporation between Gen. Mosquera and Thompson, and are as follows:

"Article 1 provides that on the construction of the railroad across the district from Bocas del Toro to Costa Rica, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, said company shall establish, if the Government of the United States of Colombia shall require it, a line of steamers between the terminus of the railroad on the Atlantic and Santa Martha, touching in Aspinwall, Carthagena, and other ports which the Government should designate. At the same time another line of steamers should be established between the Pacific terminus of the railroad and the port of Buenaventura, touching in ports to be determined by the Government.

"Article 4. In consideration of the establishment of the lines of steamers provided in the preceding articles, the Government of the United States of Colombia will concede to the Improvement Company of Chiriqui the unoccupied lands which it may require for colonization purposes in the old districts of Bocas del Toro and Alanje; and in consequence it may develop such lands as best may seem convenient, to make improvements on them, construct roads, and erect such edifices as the necessities of the colony it may establish may require.

"Article 5. If the company should construct a railroad or a cart road, à la MacAdam, across the lands cited in the preceding article, before the establishment of colonies thereon, and with the object of preparing for such colonization, it will have a right to a strip of land along such railroad or cart road, comprising 60,000 hectares, (say 150,000 acres.) This will run parallel to the line of road, and will be divided in lots of 400 square hectares each, one of which will be for the company and the other for the Government of the United States of Colombia alternately. The cost of surveys and plans to prove that such lands are unoccupied shall be borne by the company.

"Article 14. If this contract be not carried into effect in all the year 1867, it will by that fact be annulled; that is to say, if in all the year 1867 the company shall not have been completely organized, and will not have commenced work on the railroad from Chiriqui to Costa Rica, and established the steam-ship lines intended to place the United States of Colombia in communication with the United States of America, or the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific with each other, as has been expressed."

The same paper remarks:

"It is patent to all on the isthmus that this contract was never carried out by Thompson. No cart-road or railroad has ever been run across the continent at the place specified, steam-ship lines in that region are unknown, and 'all the conditions of the contract have failed,' so that neither Mr. A. W. Thompson nor the United States Government, acting according to his contract and the concessions he was to receive under the same, have other right than that given by a document which ceased to have any value after Dec. 31, 1867."

And yet in the face of this, Thompson has the hardihood to propose to the Executive Department of our Government to purchase or lease from him grants of land, &c., under a forfeited contract, and that department, it seems, is so inconsiderate as to entertain the proposition. If it persists in its course, we may soon expect to see the Colombian Government entering an emphatic protest against the occupation of the Chiriqui Lagoon and Gulf of Dulce by the war-ships of the United States. The Administration has placed itself in a false position, and must either recede or take the consequences, which it is not at all pleasant to contemplate. The *Star and Herald*, in commenting on this matter pertinently remarks, and the powers that be at our national capital will do well to heed:

"So far as any public documents on the isthmus bear record, it is a fact that the United States have no right, title, or interest, either by purchase or treaty, or by concessions made to individuals or companies, to a single foot of Colombian territory. By what right, or by whose permission, then, do the United States send secret expeditions to examine ports, survey lands belonging to Colombia, and take possession of them for coaling stations?"

The *World*, which is always too eager to champion any scheme—no matter how visionary—if it is antagonistic to M. De Lesseps's project of a sea-level canal through the Isthmus of Panama, comes to the rescue of Thompson and his defunct grant this morning. Its Washington correspondent asserts that Mr. William M. Evarts, while in London, in 1867, gave a written opinion to the effect that Thompson's title to the land in question rested on a secure and solid foundation, and is indisputable.

Mr. Evarts is too good a lawyer to give any such opinion unless he was satisfied that Thompson had complied with the conditions of the contract with the Colombian Government. This he has not done, in a single instance; consequently, he has forfeited his title. It may be that he induced Mr. Evarts to believe that he had conformed to all the covenants of the contract, for it will be observed that Mr. Evarts's opinion was given during the year succeeding Thompson's contract with Mosquera. Thompson is a very plausible person, in fact, a sort of Oily Gammon, and it is not improbable he at that time misled Mr. Evarts, as he subsequently did Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, both of whom he induced, as alleged by the *World's* correspondent, to treat with him in respect to the conveyance of his Chiriqui grant of lands, harbors, &c., to the United States Government. The adroit correspondent of the *World* fails to state, however, that the acceptance of the conveyance by the Government was conditioned upon the result of the survey of the Chiriqui lands, shortly afterward ordered by Secretary Toucey, of the Navy Department, to be made. The surveys were made by the officers of the United States ship-of-war Brooklyn, commanded by Lieut. Jeffrey, which vessel was sent to the Bay of Limon for that purpose.

Lieut. Jeffrey's report was unfavorable, and the scheme, so far as our Government was then concerned, was abandoned, not on account of the breaking out of the civil war, as claimed by the *World's* correspondent. Thompson afterward renewed his proposition to Mr. Lincoln with no better success. And now, after the lapse of some 16 years, he brings it forward again. He shrewdly takes advantage of the supposed opposition of the present Administration to the Count De Lesseps's proposed ship canal, to get rid of his forfeited contract with the Colombian Government, and involve this country in serious complications with that and other Governments.

The whole thing is a huge scheme to fleece our Government. This is clearly Thompson's purpose, for he has never been able, with all his blandishments, to induce capitalists to take hold of his scheme. It is, to say the least, a remarkable and unprecedented piece of effrontery for a private individual to propose to sell to this Government a franchise acquired from a foreign Government, granted for specific purposes, to be performed by the original grantees. And the effrontery is still more glaring when it is known that the grant has long since lapsed.

The *World* would do a greater service to the public by recommending an investigation of this whole affair than by bolstering it up. Secretary Thompson is said to be a relative of Ambrose W. Thompson, and was his counsel and legal adviser before he took a seat in President Hayes's Cabinet. If this be so, an investigation should by all means be had.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1880. C.

THE MOCK AUCTIONS BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An act has just passed the Assembly for the punishment of mock auctions which is so palpably unjust to honest auctioneers that it might with propriety be called a bill to punish the innocent. No honest auctioneer will, of course, complain of the clause to punish those indulging in dishonest practices, (although the present law is strict enough, and needs only to be enforced to become effectual,) but to insert a clause compelling all auctioneers to pay a license fee of $500 for the sake of doing business, is harsh and unnecessary to those who transact a reputable business; it, in fact, punishes the innocent for the guilty, and the auctioneers seem to have been singled out for this penalty. It is well known that there are some dishonest men in all the various branches of business—the banker, the broker, the grocer, the butcher, the lawyer, and so on—but no law is talked of to make them pay a fee of $500 to do business; but they are punishable when shown to be dishonest, and this is all that auctioneers should be amenable for, namely, dishonest practices. Besides, the act, if it becomes a law, is, in reality, an act in favor of the rich against the poor, or those who do a moderate business. There are those in the auction business, honest and worthy, who succeed only in making enough to support their wives and families, which is done only by hard work, in consequence of competition and cutting down of prices. Pass this law, and their occupation is gone, and the bread and butter of their existence vanishes, as a five-hundred-dollar license fee, they could not afford. And the business is thrown into the hands of those who are now largely favored, thus augmenting and adding to their store of wealth at the expense of those who are entitled to earn an honest living, which no law should deprive them of. It is hoped that when this bill comes to the Senate it will be considered in its right light, and so amended that a license fee shall be stricken out. The remainder of the act is all right, which, with the present strict auction law, will amply protect the public from dishonest auctioneers. D. M. S.

AD VALOREM DUTIES ON SUGAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The joint letter signed by Mr. David A. Wells and myself, published in your influential journal, advocating ad valorem duties on all sugars imported, seems to have borne some fruit. The subjoined petition to the Committee on Ways and Means, signed by some of the most influential merchants in the City, asking for an ad valorem tariff on sugar fully justifies Mr. Wells's and my suggestion.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1880.

To the Honorable Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, New-York merchants and dealers in sugar, request that the duty upon sugar may be an ad valorem one, as as low a rate as is consistent with the requirements of the revenue.

E. D. Morgan & Co., H. H. Swift & Co., Morewood & Co., Ira Bursley, A. A. Low & Brothers, Fabbri & Chauncey, Howlett & Terrance, W. B. Hunter & Co., De Groot & Peck, John C. Phillips & Co., Wood, Payson & Colgate, Willett & Hamlen, G. Amsinck & Co., Winter, De Visser & Co., W. Von Sachs, R. W. Cortiss, C. R. Robert, George B. Morewood & Co., Rowland & Aspinwall, Mayer Brothers & Co., Recknagel & Co., Cornelius Baya.

It remains but to be added that the conspicuous absence of the sugar refiners in the above petition gives it the most sterling value, as it positively proves that an ad valorem tariff is void of class legislation. J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 8, 1880.

NIGHT MEDICAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by an afternoon paper that some gentlemen in this City are about to present a bill to the Legislature for the organization of a council which will take charge of and superintend the system of night medical service, which I have advocated in my several interviews with your representative. Will you kindly allow me to say to your readers and to the medical profession, through your columns, that I am in no way connected with the bill which has been printed, and that the parties have used my name without authority from me. H. NACHTEL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1880.

FAST WAR VESSELS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is satisfactory to hear that the Comus, the first of the so-called "C" class of unarmored corvettes commissioned for service on a foreign station, has proved herself, during her passage to the Cape, touching at Ascension and Tristan d'Acunha, to be an excellent sailer. In these vessels, of which six—namely, the Comus, Constance, Champion, Carysfort, Conquest, and Curacoa—have been already completed, while two more, the Canada and Cordelia, are now being built, facilities for keeping the sea for long periods have not been sacrificed for the sake of high speed; but at the same time they are provided with sufficiently-powerful engines to drive them at a very fair speed through the water. Their engines work up to 2,300 indicated horse-power, while the engines of such old corvettes as the Challenger, which has almost exactly the same displacement as the Comus, can only develop 1,261 horse-power. Of moderate size—their displacement is 2,385 tons—armed with two 7-inch guns, which throw a projectile with a velocity sufficient to penetrate eight inches of armor, of great structural strength, with an armored deck three feet below the water-line, and fitted with a ram and arrangements for discharging Whitehead torpedoes below the surface of the water, it was universally admitted that the new vessels would be an exceedingly serviceable class of ships for service on foreign stations, provided they proved to be good sailers. That this is the case may now be taken to have been demonstrated by actual experience.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DE WITT.

HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN DE WITT, GRAND PENSIONARY OF HOLLAND. By JAMES GEDDES. Vol. 1. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

Writers of history are commonly tempted to select brilliant epochs, and to fill up their narrative with the deeds of great heroes and the results of mighty revolutions. They are able thus to make more attractive displays of their literary talents, and to secure the favor of readers who crave the exaggerated and sensational. But the life of nations as well as individuals is apt to embrace few grand events in comparison with the numerous minor occurrences which make up nearly the whole of it, and are, after all, chiefly important. It is during the more quiet periods that the healthy growth, or the subtle decay, is going on, which lead either to triumph or to destruction when the crisis comes. The tranquil years are the preparation for achievement; they husband the forces essential to victory. Hence they contain the valuable lessons and present the field for profitable study. Motley selected a period when the social fabric was shaken to its foundations, when the fiercest passions of men were stirred to fury, and when millions of people plunged into a mortal struggle with an organization that had flourished through the ages and encircled the globe. But it may be doubted whether Mr. Geddes has not seized an opportunity of affording more needful and practical instruction in choosing a period which illustrates the motives, instincts, and tendencies of ordinary national life, with its dangers and its safeguards, its possibilities, and its perversions.

The man De Witt, as he lived and acted, is to a great extent concealed from view. His contemporaries did not write memoirs; and the social, non-political, non-official side of him, the human side of him, we have no hope, Mr. Geddes tells us, of ever discovering. His public life, and all that can be gleaned of his private life, "lie entombed beneath mountains of unprinted letters and documents." Each town of the Seven Provinces has its local archives; each Province has its provincial records; the States-General had theirs; and each family of importance has its store-room of correspondence and muniments. By a careful examination of the letters sent and received by De Witt, Mr. Geddes has striven to ascertain what was his personal character and the measure of his influence.

De Witt was born, according to Balen, a contemporary authority, Sept. 24, 1625; but according to De Witt's own entry in the inscription-roll of the University of Leyden, the year should be 1623. The place of his birth is also uncertain. It may have been Dordrecht, the home of his father, or The Hague, where the latter spent much of his time while acting as Deputy to the States of Holland. A collection of the family portraits is still extant. John has a face of great length and narrowness, and a nose monstrously hooked. His eyes are rather small and brown in color. His hair is also dark brown; and the picture, which was painted in the prime of his manhood, gives him a slight mustache, but no beard. John and his brother Cornelius studied at Leyden, but took their degree of the Doctor of Laws at the University of Angers.

To prepare the reader for a clearer understanding of De Witt's public policy, Mr. Geddes gives an introductory account of the origin and nature of the municipal machinery of Dordrecht, the scene of his life and labors, and an explanation of the political questions which engrossed universal attention. About the time that De Witt came upon the stage, the States-General concluded the truce with Spain at Münster, and dissolved the long-standing alliance with France. As regards England, the House of Orange and its followers had been strong sympathizers with the Stuarts, and in a position of covert hostility toward Cromwell and his Parliament. The bulk of the Dutch people, led by Holland and Zealand, had been favorable to the cause of the Puritans. But the tragedy on the scaffold at Whitehall produced a profound revolution of feeling in the Seven Provinces. It awakened amazement, horror, and indignation. The clergy and the body of the people, all except certain classes of the Hollanders and Zealanders, deserted the Parliamentary cause. Meanwhile, a struggle was going on between Holland and the Prince of Orange as to his relations to the Government, the Hollanders maintaining that the Prince had no rights until he was elected by the States-General Commander of the joint Army of the seven sovereign powers, or was made Stadtholder and servant of such Provinces as might freely elect him. By the Prince and all the Orange following, these views were detested and denounced as striking down the whole fabric of the union, as well as infringing the honor and dignity of the House of Orange.

In December, 1650, De Witt was appointed to the Pensionaryship of Dordrecht. He took his official oath, and set out the same day to The Hague, with the delegates chosen to represent the town in the States of Holland. The small and exclusive oligarchical class from which the government of a town was chosen elected delegates to meet the representatives from the other towns, and form part of the "States" of the Province. The remaining part consisted of the nobles of the Province, who represented the rural districts. The Provincial States in turn elected delegates, who, in their meeting assembled, constituted the States-General. Each town had a salaried officer of its own appointment, under the name of Pensionary, who accompanied the towns' Deputies to the meetings of the Provincial States in order to advise the Deputies and conduct their business. To this office in Dordrecht John De Witt was chosen.

The Republican Party in England had watched the accession to power of the Republican Party in the Low Countries with profound interest, and an alliance of the two Governments as a means of guarding the political liberties which both had obtained seemed to England the most natural and necessary of things. When the great Convocation met, the Parliament dispatched an embassy to The Hague to propose the establishment of a close friendship between the two countries. This proposal was, however, rejected, and as a result a feeling of bitterness was aroused in the English mind, which led to hostile legislation, and at last to actual war, between the two countries. The conflict was precipitated by a misunderstanding relative to the customary deference shown by the Dutch for the flag of England upon the seas. Mr. Geddes minutely explained the circumstances of the first engagement between Admirals Blake and Tromp, and the others which followed in the course of the war. The Dutch were generally unfortunate in battle, and suffered terribly at home. Their commerce in the Channel was destroyed; their fisheries in the North Sea were extinguished. Idleness, misery, and starvation prevailed through the land. De Witt and all the leading men of Holland knew that the war had neither purpose nor principle in it, and he used his utmost exertions to bring it to an end. He had to maintain a succession of tedious struggles, mining his way day after day, with patient constancy of purpose, onward through the viscous, gluey element in which he had to work. Amid these perplexing circumstances, his provisional tenure of office came to an end, and he was elected Grand Pensionary of Holland for the usual term of five years. It needed courage and faith in his political creed to accept the position at such an hour. He knew well the work before him, the danger that surrounded him, and the odium into which he would fall. Already his family had been identified in the popular mind with the opposition to the House of Orange. Little more than a month before his father had been assaulted by a ruffian with the exclamation, "We will teach you to speak ill of the Prince of Orange."

Cromwell clung with singular tenacity to the vain hope of establishing a brotherly union with the Dutch for the extension of the Protestant influence in Europe. He appears to have imagined that the devotion of the anti-Orange party to their principles amounted to a religion with them, on which they would stake their all, with the uncompromising grandeur of the English Puritans. But much of the religious zeal of the Dutch had burned out. The generation had grown worldly in every fibre. To the six Orange Provinces coalition with the greatest enemy of their beloved house could be nothing but repulsive. As for Holland, where would its political fetich of the sovereign independence of the several Provinces be if had a coalition been attempted, every town in the Seven Provinces would have gone into open insurrection. De Witt saw at a glance that the proposal was a wild one, and that no peace could be arrived at by such a line of negotiation. A treaty of peace was eventually ratified, the principal articles of which were indemnity for vessels seized, for the massacre at Amboyna, and for various other detrimental acts said to have been performed by the Dutch toward the English; the striking of the national flag to British vessels in token of the naval supremacy of England, and the surrender of the Island of Polerone, in the East Indies. To this treaty was added a secret article by which the States of Holland covenanted with the English protector never to confer upon the young Prince of Orange or any of his family the dignity of Stadtholder. The precise time at which this secret arrangement came into being, the circumstances which gave rise to it, and the exact shape it had assumed when Beverning, the Dutch envoy, sailed from Gravesend with his two colleagues, cannot be traced. The private and confidential letters of Beverning to De Witt, so far as they relate to this part of the negotiation, were either destroyed or returned to Beverning, lest their contents should fall into hostile hands. In the affair, De Witt practiced a series of deceptions. He deceived the States-General, deceived the States of Holland, and deceived Cromwell. Thus he accomplished his object; and the maxims of Holland triumphed and were the rule of the confederation for 17 years. To his tenacity, to his steersmanship, to his cunning and casuistry, and to his boldness and his promptness to act, the first Stadtholderless Government of the United Provinces owed, at this crisis, its existence. Nor did he cease to be watchful because he had been victorious. He was a born strategist, and he seized every occasion to marshal his men and give compactness to his party. Mr. Geddes says:

"We cannot measure the secret personal influence he exerted at the annual change of the magistracy, the so-called municipal soverigns either of the towns of Holland or of the greater provinces. We can trace him once working keenly in subterranean channels to obtain the appointment of a staunch believer in the principles of his party to the office of Pensionary at the town of Haarlem, vacant this year by the death of the local functionary. And when a retiring burgomaster, according to the routine, was laying aside his official tabard and entering upon another function, De Witt was greatly 'troubled' at the prospect of losing the support of a steady adherent and entreated him to arrange so that the Assembly of the Province should not be deprived of his aid."

To succeed in enthroning what he called freedom, that is, the domination of the oligarchy of Holland, unrestrained by the House of Orange, untempered by the democracy, and untrammeled by the smaller Provinces, De Witt felt that it was necessary to have the Government of Holland manned with staunch believers in the maxims of his province. What he did was done with great talent, singular fertility of resource, *unshrinking boldness, iron inflexibility*, and marvelous reticence. But the intrinsic value of the thing thus skillfully done must be measured by deeper considerations. Mr. Geddes thinks it was "a crime against the future" to resplit this little territory into seven cantonal atoms after the work of fusion had begun, and to bequeath to posterity legacies of jealousy and strife. The work really needed was to soften down the jarring elements which a separate provincial life and competing interests engendered, so that the little heptarchy might coalesce at last into one political organism, compact and united. Ever since the irruptions of the barbarians into the Roman Empire, Europe had been struggling toward the effacement of little Principalities. Says Mr. Geddes:

"A complete unity was the natural outcome, sooner or later, of the blind and passionate strivings of the Dutch people; and the attainment thereby of the maximum amount of influence and strength of which their political organism was capable. Against this De Witt was laboriously fighting. The great tides of a thousand years he was sweeping out with his little broom. His aim was to prop up tiny autonomies, each flaring its parchment in the face of the other, in the face of what ostensibly appeared to be the supreme Government of the Province, in the face of the Government of the confederation, and in the eyes of all Europe. He bent his stiff knees before the old documents and worshiped. Is it not pitiful to contemplate him toiling with all his keen ingenuity and sharp legal processes of intellect and cunning to invest every town with inviolable sovereign rights; nay, not so much the towns as the small clique of leading families who held the monopoly of administration, looked scornfully down upon the people and fattened themselves on the communal revenues!"

Though Mr. Geddes is unable to commend the policy of De Witt, he has, nevertheless, investigated it with the enthusiasm of a zealous admirer. The intricate mazes of diplomacy, occasioned by the two rival Governments of Great Britain, and the sevenfold political confusion of the Provinces, with the open and the clandestine Embassies, furnish a puzzle of extraordinary dimensions, but one that he has investigated and explained very successfully. His statements are, without exception, clear and distinct. He does not pretend to elucidate points that he had not himself comprehended, but is careful to inform the reader as to what is yet in the dark. Hence, the volume represents a solid advance in the settlement of historical facts, and will be particularly acceptable to those who delight to exercise their intelligence upon the complications of political machinery, and upon that everyday species of statesmanship which is concerned about pecuniary advantages, commercial rivalries and hereditary distinctions and prescriptions. The outward aspect of the volume is all that good typography and binding could make it.

A VOLUME OF SKETCHES.

TALES OF THE CHESAPEAKE. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, "Gath." New-York: AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1880.

A young journalist of Washington, well-known to New-York, collects his scattered pieces of verse and prose and sends them out under a title denoting a locality. Mr. Townsend comes of a family which has existed on the Pocomoke River nearly 200 years, and attached itself to the "Eastern Shore" with deeper roots than is usual in this country. The love he bears his own district is something almost hereditary in its nature. Nearly every story illustrates some spot in the neighborhood or relates in picturesque phraseology, some curious bit of ante-Revolutionary history, when the Scandinavians were still independent on the "South River," and the Dutch still masters on the North River. The story of a white boy kidnapped by negroes and sold for a slave was printed in *Chambers's Journal*, and so was "Dominion over the Fish," a veracious tale which outdoes the most grotesque conceits of Jules Verne. An ancient mariner, who reveals in his own person the traces of many important animals of the sea, delivers himself of a yarn such as no forecastle imagination could have dreamed. In order to save himself from the hands of the infuriated critics, Mr. Townsend very cleverly casts doubt upon the sanity of Robert Jones, the ancient mariner and naturalist who spins the yarn, thus shifting upon the back of a lunatic the amazing vagaries of his own brain. "The Big Idiot" is an interesting study of the earliest colonial days at New-Amstel, afterward Newcastle, in which Swedes and Dutchmen move about the striking figure of a powerful half-witted young man whom the wild Indians adore and the settlers make game of. Smugglers and pirates enliven a scene which would have been lively enough without them. Like the snubbed heroes of folk-tales, the foolish son of the Widow Cloos turns out to be a better manager of his affairs than either his uncle, Gerrit Van Swearingen, the Schout of New-Amstel, or Pfob Oothout, the smuggler who marries the widow. So local is the flavor of all that Mr. Townsend prints in this volume that even in a scene laid in Saratoga the similes of fishermen and those who make their living by the ocean are applied audaciously to the landscape. In "Sir William Johnson's Night" he uses the following similes: "It was a sad, green, ghostly moonlight streaming through the elms as Andrew Waples walked up Broadway. The moon appeared to be dredging for oysters among the clouds, circling round there by bars, islets, and shoals. Bits of spotted and mackerel-back sky swarm like hosts of menhaden through the pearly sheen of the more open aerial main." On Sir William Johnson's night the springs of Saratoga are haunted by ghosts of people who suffered during their life from dyspepsia in various forms.

The best pieces are those having most to do with the City of Washington, and among them "Crutch, the Page," will probably find the most admirers. The heroine is a beautiful young girl, whose mother keeps a boarding-house for Department clerks. The mother is vulgar and presuming; the daughter and the son, who is Crutch, the Page, being just the reverse. An odd character of the Washington of former years has stood for the portrait of "Old Beau." In the end Old Beau turns out to be the father of beautiful Joyce Basil, his very existence having been regarded in the light of a joke by the boarders at the house. Mrs. Basil had not ceased to boast of the continually absent father and husband as a sort of grandee whose plantations kept him in the South. The plot is worked up well.

In verse Mr. Townsend does not move easily; his pace is reckless rather than easy. His fancy is vivid; his thoughts come almost too fast. He has tremendous go in him, and often strikes off lines like those which made Brownell justly popular during the war in such poems as "The Bottle of the Bay." But while there is much to admire in the uncheckable flow of his fancy, the flow is certainly too rapid for the best artistic effect. He does not look enough to the manner of his telling, so occupied is he in what is to be told. Of course, when the turn comes for verse, this difficulty in Mr. Townsend shows more clearly than ever, since poetry without art may almost be said to have no reason for existence. The curious old story of the adventures of one "Herman of Bohemia Manor" suffers a good deal from the form of verse in which it is cast; it would have been better told in prose. Mr. Townsend has great boldness and a fertile imagination, two gifts out of which much good or much poor work will come, according as he does or does not learn to subordinate them to a more careful art. At present there is too much of the "booming" quality in his work to allow one to be quite sure of what his promise means. Space may be found for two stanzas from a poem to the Potomac, which is the best turned of all:

"And still the wild deer sip thy springs,
The wild duck haunt thy coves,
And all the year the fisher fleets
Bask o'er thine oyster groves.
The strange new bass thy trout passes,
And where the herring spawn
The blue sky opens to let through
Thine own majestic swan.

"Haste, Nature! Raze yon shiftless halls,
Where pride penurious bides,
The while the richness of the hills
Runs off to choke the tides;
Where every negro cabin stood
A freeman's hearthside warm,
And broad estates of bramble-wood
Expunge in many a farm!"

There is a singular generic likeness between the subjects chosen by Mr. Townsend for prose or verse and those of Mr. Leonard Kip, of Albany. The latter, however, works with far more care and self-restraint. Both are fond of Middle State antiquarian tales, and use with effect Dutch words and phrases to give their reproductions of bygone days a flavor of realism.

A PATAGONIAN MISSION.

ADVENTURES IN PATAGONIA. A Missionary's Exploring Trip. By the Rev. TITUS COAN. Introduction by the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, D. D. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO. 1880.

The Rev. Titus Coan is a native of Killingworth, Conn., who began life one year later than the present century, passed the greater part of his existence as a missionary on the Hawaiian Islands, and still lives in the land of his adoption. In 1833 he went, with another missionary, to Patagonia, and the present volume contains his reminiscences, and the jottings from his diary during the short period of disillusionment which he spent at the extremity of South America. Charles Darwin fixed the eyes of the scientific world on Patagonia, and, since Darwin, other writers have contributed facts to the knowledge of a rude but most interesting country and people, the latest being Julius Beerbohm, whose adventures in Patagonia were published here recently by Henry Holt & Co. The Patagonian, as Mr. Coan remembers him, was a repulsive, but vigorous and picturesque, savage:

"So on we galloped; but shortly we descried dark forms coming down the side of the mountain, from a pass among the hills, one or two miles distant. Then another and another squad followed, while we rode on to meet them. The first detachment came up like a whirlwind, their long, coarse, black hair streaming, and and their rough skin mantles flapping in the wind, while all were shouting in savage glee. The ground shook under the rush of their horses, and the atmosphere was clouded with dust. They surrounded us; they yelled and grinned; they were as noisy as a flock of loons and as active as a swarm of bees. They talked with our guide; they tried to talk with us; they examined and counted our garments; they opened our vests, felt in all our pockets, pulled up our trousers, and thrust their hands into our boots. This was rough courtesy and a savage reception.

"They were large, strong, and bold men, quite independent in their bearing and perfectly conscious that they were masters of the situation. They were dark and filthy, ignorant and brutal in the last degree. They laughed, showing splendid rows of white teeth, and in five minutes the interview ended. Every man put spurs to his horse, and, with yells and an uproarious shout, the whole band of about 20 rushed toward the Strait, leaving a long cloud of dust behind them."

The missionaries had to pass the night on shore, and were given only a few small pieces of dirty guanaco meat to stay their hunger. When the vessel which brought them sailed away, they realized for the first time the utter wretchedness of the life of savages on the Patagonian scale. One skin tent held a few of them, but most were content to sleep on the ground, notwithstanding severe cold and heavy dews at night. They were also in a state of semi-starvation most of the time. When guanaco was caught, the meat was half warmed at a fire and devoured. The savages were evidently at a loss to know why two men should come to live among them, but the warriors did what they could, gave them food when they had food, and were scrupulously honest. The squaws and children of the lower class were troublesome, and liable to make off with small articles. An amusing scene occurred which arose from the jealousy of one part of the tribe because the other, headed by a young chief called Louis, had rights of priority to the friendship of the missionaries. Dividing into two bands, the whole tribe fell upon each other tooth and nail, renewing the bloody battle three times, but without fatal effect to any one. On becoming acquainted with more Patagonians they were found to be physically of fine proportions but not gigantic. None were over 6 feet 6 inches, and few weighed more than 200 pounds. No very great proportion were taller than 6 feet. The extravagant estimates of old travelers are explained by the appearance of the Indians when wrapped in their togas of skin with the wool on, the upper end of the mantle rising like a hood above the head. The most powerful chief at the time was, curiously enough, a woman; she was old but vigorous, could speak Spanish, and had been to the Falkland Islands, but beyond a somewhat more elaborate tent and better horses, differed little from her compatriots. In spite of the apparent degradation of the Patagonians, they use the loom, and, though their weaving is slow, many tints and a great variety of figures are wrought into their fabrics. The figures are often tasteful, and show much native genius in the operator. The number of runaway sailors that the missionaries came across among these tribes was astonishing. Their plight was much worse, as a rule, than that of the Indians, for they were used as slaves, insulted and abused, not being allowed to mount a horse. The missionaries appear to have been unable to learn the Patagonian language, and finally took passage for the Falkland Islands on board a passing brig. It was necessary to use a stratagem to escape from their too pressing hosts. The Rev. Titus Coan tells the story of his attempt and failure in the most straightforward manner, without too much obtrusion of his profession.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PORTER & COATES.

HEALTH AND HEALTH RESORTS. By JOHN WILSON, M. D., late Medical Inspector of Camps and Hospitals.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

CAPTAIN FRACASSE. By THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Translated by ELLEN MURRAY BEAM. $1 25.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

CAPTAIN FRACASSE. From the French of THEOPHILE GAUTIER. By M. M. RIPLEY. Illustrations by Gustave Doré. Leisure Hour Series, No. 110.

VIGNETTES IN RHYME AND OTHER VERSES. By AUSTIN DOBSON.

A GUIDE TO MODERN ENGLISH HISTORY. By WILLIAM CORY. Part I. 1815 to 1830. $2.

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

RICHARD EDNEY AND THE GOVERNOR'S FAMILY. By SYLVESTER JUDD. $1 50.

PRINCIPLES AND PORTRAITS. By C. A. BARTOL, Author of "Radical Problems," &c. $2.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. A Centennial Memory. By CHARLES T. BROOKS. Illustrations. $1 50.

S. WILLIAMS & CO., BOSTON.

OUR NATIONAL DOMAIN. Graphical Presentation of Comparative Areas of the States, &c. By EDWARD ATKINSON. 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

TWO WOMEN. A Novel. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK. 15 cents.

EDWIN BOLITHO.

POCKET MINING ATLAS. Compiled from the Latest Official Surveys. $1.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

TALES OF THE CHESAPEAKE. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND—"Gath."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph. D., LL. D. Vol. V. "King Lear."

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN THE BRITISH COLONIES. By ALPHEUS TODD, Librarian of Parliament, Canada.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

STUMBLING STONES; OR, HINDRANCES TO BELIEVING. By W. HAY M. H. AITKEN, M. A. $1.

THE AGE-TEMPTATION OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANS. Introductory Note by WILLIAM S. TYLER, D. D., LL. D. $1 25.

KEPT FOR THE MASTER'S USE. By FRANCES R. HAVERGAL. Paper, 15 cents.

S. R. WELLS & CO.

BRAIN AND MIND. By HENRY S. DRAYTON, A. M., and JAMES MCNEILL. Illustrated.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

NANA. Sequel to "L'Assommoir." By EMILE ZOLA. Translated by JOHN STIRLING. 75 cents.

F. W. CHRISTERN.

NOTES D'UN GLOBE-TROTTER. Course Autour du Monde. Par EMILE D'AUDIFFRET. Paris; Plon & Cie.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

VALHALLA. THE MYTHS OF NORSELAND. A Saga, in Twelve Parts. By JULIA CLINTON JONES.

R. WORTHINGTON.

VALHALLA. THE MYTHS OF NORSELAND. A Saga, in Twelve Parts. By JULIA CLINTON JONES.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS

THEIR REPORTS TO THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

EIGHT MORE REPORTS, COMPLETING THE LIST—RECAPITULATION SHOWING THE CONDITION OF ALL THE BANKS ON JAN. 1.

ALBANY, April 10.—The following eight reports complete the statements of the New-York City savings banks for Jan. 1. A table showing the aggregates of the different classes of investments is appended:

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $4,479,658 00

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$21,843,556 56	$22,113,731 25	
New-York State	480,126 12	466,740 00	
Ohio	361,124 35	365,999 00	
Connecticut	656,088 75	665,540 00	
Rhode Island	71,000 00	77,270 00	
Maine	413,665 93	463,363 00	
Kansas	13,620 00	16,360 00	
New-Hampshire	183,524 75	205,575 00	
Massachusetts	820,918 75	865,200 00	
Maryland	54,500 00	56,500 00	
Missouri	451,497 42	496,590 00	
Michigan	9,590 00	9,620 00	
Indiana	245,740 00	248,150 00	
Cities in this State	5,340,687 62	5,844,960 00	
Counties in this State	226,365 00	231,005 00	
Towns in this State	41,000 00	44,725 00	
Total	$31,220,097 15	$32,114,617 25	$32,114,617 25

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 2,030,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $370,951 56; estimated present value ... 200,000 00
Other real estate, cost $71,797 22; estimated present value ... 42,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 671,062 60
Cash on hand ... 774,939 35
Interest due and accrued ... 286,511 15
Total ... $40,599,288 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $35,808,256 13
Surplus ... 4,791,032 22
Total ... $40,599,288 35

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 79,572.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $440 14.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $8,307,346 19.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $7,484,276 66.
Amount of interest credited and paid during the year 1879, $1,532,048 91.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $93,230 86.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $32,952,537 69; surplus, $4,368,919 18; open accounts, 72,375.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages ... $4,626,853 65

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$3,418,584 17	$3,465,885 00	
Massachusetts State	144,950 00	144,300 00	
Missouri State	141,370 00	142,040 00	
New-Hampshire State	329,625 00	328,500 00	
Maryland State	30,900 00	31,500 00	
Ohio State	7,157 50	7,157 50	
Cities in this State	5,503,517 50	5,860,967 00	
Counties in this State	1,051,276 25	1,122,093 00	
Total	$10,627,380 42	$11,102,442 50	11,102,442 50

Banking-house and lot, cost $151,127 19; estimated present value ... 135,000 00
Other real estate, cost $165,701 62; estimated present value ... 147,932 59
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 340,571 54
Cash on hand ... 194,802 27
Interest due and accrued ... 371,314 35
Rents due ... 2,529 17
Insurance advanced ... 107 60
Total ... $20,921,053 67

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $18,620,351 35
Surplus ... 2,300,702 32
Total ... $20,921,053 67

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 37,919.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $491 05.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $5,839,842 74.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $4,822,992 21.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $811,185 46.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $52,179 06.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $2,000, 4 per cent on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $16,798,215 36; surplus, $2,018,628 36; open accounts, 35,562.

EAST SIDE SAVINGS BANK FOR SAILORS.

Resources.

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$3,149 25	$3,210 00	
New-York State	4,140 00	4,400 00	
Total	$7,289 25	$7,610 00	$7,610 00

Cash on hand ... 1,519 21
Total ... $9,129 21

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $8,542 93
Surplus ... 586 28
Total ... $9,129 21

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 74.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $113 44.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $11,517.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $11,745.
Amount of interest credited and paid during the year 1879, $305 41.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $34.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $8,460 65; surplus, $423,17; open accounts, 86.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $1,379,899 52

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,084,618 75	$1,029,500	
Cities in this State	540,842 50	587,859	
Total	$1,625,461 25	$1,617,359	1,617,359 00

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 332,100 00
Banking-house and lot at cost, $170,000; estimated present value ... 200,000 00
Other real estate, cost $376,335 71; estimated present value ... 370,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 649,955 79
Cash on hand ... 35,950 87
Interest due and accrued ... 30,135 20
Also, contingent assets of $255,500, being stolen coupon bonds.
Total ... $4,615,400 35

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $4,238,289 35
Surplus ... 377,111 00
Total ... $4,615,400 35

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 12,751.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $334 83.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $698,305 48.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,360,256 09.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $179,501 66.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $32,034 39.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $500, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $4,627,890 68; surplus, $445,303 24; open accounts, $16,570.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $1,311,020 90

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,227,480 50	$1,229,106 50	
Cities in this State	25,603 75	27,782 50	
Towns in this State	450 00	375 00	
Total	$1,253,534 25	$1,257,264 00	1,257,264 00

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 319,250 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $242,364 71; estimated present value ... 150,000 00
Other real estate, cost $201,161 36; estimated present value ... 219,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 125,603 34
Cash on hand ... 119,120 04
Loaned on collaterals ... 3,915 00
Interest due and accrued ... 180,107 37
Rents accrued ... 571 50
Total ... $3,543,862 55

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $3,386,957 93
Surplus ... 156,904 62
Total ... $3,543,862 55

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 8,070.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $419 70.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $1,093,811 39.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $1,544,660 95.
Amount of interest credited and paid during the year 1879, $141,570 47.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $15,783 38.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 4 and 5 per cent.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $3,756,257 06; surplus, $280,920 95; open accounts, 8,056.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $1,056,030 00

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$530,687 50	$531,250	
Cities in this State	307,315 25	308,325	
Total	$838,002 75	$839,575	839,575 00

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by the Laws of 1875 ... 437,060 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $721,852 84; estimated present value ... 425,000 00
Other real estate, cost $427,898 21; estimated present value ... 341,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 144,423 90
Cash on hand ... 26,248 36
Interest due and accrued ... 23,627 82
Rents due and accrued ... 2,364 59
Other assets ... 10,920 48
Total ... $3,316,149 95

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $3,015,909 92
Expenses incurred, but unpaid ... 7,098 75
Surplus ... 293,141 28
Total ... $3,316,149 95

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 18,821.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $160 24.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $793,732 28.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $1,003,229 71.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $125,893 47.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $23,901 37.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $500, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $3,099,513 88; surplus, $790,718 57; open accounts, 18,752.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $3,705,465 18

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$3,608,530 45	$3,581,500	
Missouri State	35,000 00	36,050	
Total	$3,643,530 45	$3,617,550	3,617,550 00

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 174,000 00
Banking house and lot, cost $557,136 70; estimated present value ... 325,000 00
Other real estate, cost $222,297 42; estimated present value ... 197,744 42
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 588,412 11
Cash on hand ... 154,913 82
Interest due and accrued ... 67,596 26
Rents due and accrued ... 1,211 68
Contingent asset, being claim against the Government for taxes illegally collected, $13,263 07.
Total ... $7,821,893 47

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $7,243,011 08
Surplus ... 578,882 39
Total ... $7,821,893 47

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts, Jan. 1, 1880, 22,129.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $320 84.
Amount deposited during the year, not including interest credited, $2,305,995 82.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,019,529 56.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $278,165 54.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $40,240 10.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. to $500; 4 per cent. on excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $6,676,379 28; surplus, $793,041 21; open accounts, 20,098.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $1,911,900 00

Stock investments:

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,056,673 50	$1,053,825 50	
Cities in this State	3,285,099 76	3,504,810 50	
Counties in this State	204,515 75	207,760 00	
Towns in this State	71,875 00	73,560 00	
Total	$4,618,162 01	$4,839,956 00	4,839,956 00

Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 125,000 00
Banking-house and lot, cost $568,571 81; estimated present value ... 250,000 00
Other real estate, cost $40,732 03; estimated present value ... 42,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 253,172 33
Cash on hand ... 115,804 80
Interest accrued ... 108,633 07
Total ... $7,641,466 70

Liabilities.

Due depositors ... $7,032,118 49
Expenses incurred, but unpaid ... 2,231 83
Surplus ... 607,116 38
Total ... $7,641,466 70

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 16,672.
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1880, $421 79.
Amount deposited during the year not including interest credited, $2,212,169 81.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1879, $2,195,468 20.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $314,104 53.
Expenses of the bank during the year 1879, $32,569 62.
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent. on $2,000, 4 per cent. on the excess.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879: Due depositors, $6,612,962 68; surplus, $942,337 35; open accounts, 15,433.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of the items of resources, liabilities, and statistics of the savings institutions of the City of New-York, as shown by their reports on the 1st day of January, 1880:

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages ... $41,913,078
Stock investments, market value ... 13,190,095
Loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875 ... 5,805,436
Banking-houses and lots, estimated value ... 2,895,975
Other real estate, estimated value ... 2,407,609
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies ... 6,737,326
Cash on hand ... 2,399,475
Amount loaned on collaterals ... 700
Other assets ... 1,647,038
Add for cents ... 35
Total ... $195,509,882

Liabilities.

Amount due depositors ... $175,380,732
Other liabilities ... 9,595
Surplus ... 20,119,544
Add for cents ... 11
Total ... $195,509,882

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1880, 455,283.
Number of accounts opened in the year 1879, 93,923.
Number of accounts closed in the year 1879, 83,368.
Amount deposited during 1879, not including interest credited, $48,122,518.
Amount withdrawn during 1879, $45,366,661.
Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1879, $7,318,029.
Salaries paid during the year 1879, $446,607.
Expenses other than salaries for the year 1879, $190,990.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton a shade steadier; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,279 bales; gross, 1,381 bales; exports, to France, 2,087 bales; to the Continent, 2,105 bales; sales, 3,700 bales; last evening, 4,300 bales; stock, 243,868 bales.

GALVESTON, April 10.—Cotton irregular; heavy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,032 bales; exports, coastwise, 504 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 36,011 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 274 bales; exports, coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 30,716 bales.

MOBILE, April 10.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,074 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 38,411 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Cotton quiet; ⅛c. lower; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; receipts, 365 bales; shipments, 893 bales; sales, 1,695 bales; stock, 63,630 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12c.; receipts, 408 bales; shipments, 1,280 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 90,893 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 6,000 head; shippers buying freely at 5c.@10c. higher prices; packers quiet; mixed packing, $4 20@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 70; light, $4 20@$4 55, chiefly at $4 50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 4,200 head; exports strong and prices a shade higher; common to medium steady, with a fair demand; sales at $4@$5 55; butchers' active and firm, except for Bulls; stockers and feeders active and firm at $3 90@$4, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; yards well cleared; a few shipping are held for higher prices. Sheep—Receipts, 75 head; shipments, 1,100 head; only sale at $5 35.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Hogs steady; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 30@$4 45; packing, $4 10@$4 30; bacon, $4 30@$4 40; butchers' to select, $4 40@$4 70; *receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 3,400 head. Cattle in* good demand, but small supply; no market made, and prices nominally unchanged; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Sheep in fair demand; offerings very light, and little was done; receipts, 150 head; shipments, 500 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅛c. and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 18; do. soft, $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee fresh, $1 10⅛, cash; $1 08⅛, April; $1 12⅛, May; $1 12⅛, June; No. 3 do., 98c.; No. 4 do., 93c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 35c. Oats scarce and higher at 29¼c. for No. 2. Rye lower at 70¼c. for No. 1. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, 61c. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Mess Pork firm at $10 40, cash and May; $10 45, June. Lard—Prime steam, $7, cash and May; $7 05, June. Live Hogs dull and unchanged at $4 30@$4 40. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.; Corn, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 10.—Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and April, $1 22; May, $1 22⅛; June, $1 19; July, $1 07⅛; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 18⅛; Western Amber $1 21⅛; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 18. Corn firmer; High Mixed, 40⅛c.; No. 2, 39⅛c.; No. 2 White, 41⅛c.; Rejected, 39c.; damaged, 37c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 held at 34⅛c. Cloverseed quiet; mammoth, $4 30; prime, $4. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

(For other Markets see Sixth Page.)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Lead, pigs	2,600
Cotton, bales	64	Leather, sides	24,201
Copper, bbls	30	Mustard-seed, bags	1,986
Copper, cakes	313	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,071
Dried Fruit, pkgs	8	Oil, lard, bbls	18
Eggs, pkgs	1,335	Pork, pkgs	333
Flour, bbls	12,350	Beef, pkgs	42
Corn-meal, bbls	126	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,731
Corn-meal, bags	100	Lard, tcs	5,807
Wheat, bushels	35,392	Lard, kegs	933
Corn, bushels	124,000	Butter, pkgs	2,423
Oats, bushels	14,450	Cheese, pkgs	125
Rye, bushels	500	Stearine, bales	43
Malt, bushels	7,500	Starch, pkgs	1,130
Oat-meal, bbls	370	Tallow, pkgs	482
Oat-meal, bags	500	Tea, pkgs	7
Grease, pkgs	42	Tobacco, hhds	20
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tobacco, pkgs	262
Hides, No	2,883	Whisky, bbls	1,636
Hides, bales	246	Wool, bales	2,027

COTTON—Less activity has been reported in the option line at a reduction of 7@19 points, closing about steady....Early deliveries attracted a fair share of attention, mostly for Liverpool, at a further reduction of ⅛c. ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 3,615 bales, including 115 bales to spinners, 2,500 bales to shippers, and 200 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 11⅞c.@12c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Fair at 14c.@14½c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 102,700 bales, basis of Middling.... Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1,921,364 bales to Great Britain and 1,028,647 bales to the Continent, against 1,714,242 bales to Great Britain and 1,277,228 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
April	400	12.05@12.08
May	30,100	12.05@12.27
June	34,300	12.20@12.42
July	25,700	12.30@12.53
August	27,900	12.40@12.60
September	7,000	12.07@12.24
October	5,100	11.54@11.65
November	2,700	11.20@11.30
December	5,800	11.15@11.30

Transferable orders issued at 12.10.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
April	12.15@12.17	12.05@12.07
May	12.21@12.23	12.11@12.13
June	12.35@12.36	12.27@—
July	12.45@12.46	12.37@—
August	12.52@12.54	12.45@12.46
September	12.22@12.24	12.15@12.17
October	11.58@11.60	11.56@11.58
November	11.26@11.28	11.20@11.22
December	11.24@11.26	11.19@11.21

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

April	12.17	September	12.27
May	12.26	October	11.61
June	12.40	November	11.31
July	12.54	December	11.30
August	12.59	January	11.30

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western FLOUR has been in very limited demand, and again quite depressed in price. Export call light. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 700 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 65@$5 50, for very poor to strictly fancy, mainly at $4 75@$5; 900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 90@$6 25 for ordinary to strictly choice, (fancy brands at higher figures,) and South American brands quoted at $6 20@$6 75, the latter for very fancy, (an extreme,) and poor to very fancy English brands at $4 80@$5 50; 1,800 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 75@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $5@$5 75; 1,050 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 50@$6 35 for poor to strictly choice, and up to $7 25 for fancy;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 25@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 50@$7 50; 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 35@$7, mostly at $5@$6 25, of which about 1,300 bbls., in lots, for export, at $5 15@$6;) 500 bbls. State Extra, Winter Wheat product, sold at $5 15; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 25@$8 50, the latter for very fancy, mostly at $6 25@$7 50;) 580 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 85@$4 60 for poor to very choice Spring, and $4@$4 75 for poor to fancy Winter Wheat; 1,050 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 85@$3 75 for very poor to very choice Spring, and $3 10@$3 80 for poor to very choice Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 35@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4@$5. Southern Flour slow of sale, and tending downward; 500 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$7, mainly at from $6@$6 75....RYE FLOUR quiet to-day at $4 60@$4 90 for good to choice, and up to $5@$5 15 for fancy Superfine State, (only a few brands passing $4 85@$4 90;) sales noted of 170 bbls.... CORN-MEAL dull; fair ordinary to strictly fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75;) Brandywine at $3 20; sales, 200 bbls.....Corn-meal, in bags, quoted a shade firmer, on a rather freer movement, ranging from 90c.@$1 25, as to quality; coarse City went at $1@$1 02, against $1 yesterday. OAT-MEAL selling, in a jobbing way only, at $4 75@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice, (a few very choice to very fancy brands quoted at higher figures.)

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been advanced to-day about ½c.@1½c. a bushel, on lighter offerings, checking business, especially on export account, shippers operating with unusual reserve, and speculative interest showing a less confident temper, outside of the requirements of parties having contracts to protect. Through the afternoon the market has been quite variable and sensitive for options, receding ½c.@¾c., rallying later on ½c. @¾c. a bushel, and leaving off irregularly. May and June options on No. 2 Red fluctuated frequently, while the April option varied slightly; options on No. 1 White moved in sympathy. Western reports were of stronger though unsettled markets. Cable advices of continued weakness. Little inquiry was noted for Spring Wheat, which closed weak....Sales have been reported of 388,000 bushels, of which 200,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 88,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 31@$1 32½, (58,000 bushels last evening at $1 31½,) closing at $1 32, afloat, asked, (against $1 31 yesterday;) 96,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 31@$1 32, closing at $1 32 asked, (against $1 30½ yesterday;) 96,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 29@$1 29½, closing at $1 28½ bid, (against $1 28½ yesterday;) 3,600 bushels ungraded White at $1 30@$1 30½; 76,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 36½@$1 37¼, chiefly at $1 36½@$1 37, closing, afloat, at $1 37, (against $1 36 yesterday;) 176,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 36@$1 37, closing at $1 36½, (against $1 35½ asked last evening;) 208,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 33@$1 34, closing at $1 33½ bid and $1 33¾ asked, (against $1 32½ bid last evening;) 112,000 bushels do. June options, at $1 30½@$1 31, closing at $1 30¾, (against $1 30½ yesterday;) 10,000 bushels No. 3 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 28½@$1 30, (mostly Kansas product;) 22,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 28@$1 35; 500 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 33½; 500 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 29; 3,100 bushels No. 3 Spring, at $1 17@$1 20, (4,600 bushels choice North-west at $1 20;) 1,000 bushels ungraded State Spring at $1 32.

CORN—Early deliveries were quoted up again 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel, on very light offerings and a good demand, partly from shippers. Options were also a trifle dearer and in fair request....Sales have been reported of 311,000 bushels, (of which 247,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 68,000 bushels, at 53c.@53⅛c., chiefly at 53⅛c., closing at 53⅛c. afloat, (about 2,000 bushels of old crop went at 54c.) New-York No. 2 April options, 56,000 bushels, at 51⅞c.@52c., (8,000 bushels at 51⅞c.,) closing at 52c.; do. May, 88,000 bushels at 47½c.@48c., closing at 47⅞c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 36,000 bushels, at 52⅛c.@53⅛c., chiefly at 53c.@53⅛c., closing at 53⅛c.; April options quoted at 52c., asked; Mixed Western, ungraded, 52c.@54c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 52c.@52¼c.; New-York Yellow, 3,500 bushels, at 55c.; No. 2 White, 4,000 bushels, at 56¼c.

OATS—Trade has been only moderately active to-day, checked by the very meagre offerings for early delivery and the further rise in prices of ½c.@1c.—generally of ½c.—a bushel....Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 49c.; New-York No. 2 White, 13,000 bushels, at 46⅞c.@47¼c., closing at 47¼c. asked; do., to arrive in 10 days, 4,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; New-York No. 3 White, 9,500 bushels, at 44⅛c.@44¼c., closing at 44⅛c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 42c.; New-York No. 2, 26,000 bushels at 41⅛c.@42c., closing at 42c.; do. May, 5,000 bushels at 39c.; No. 3, 4,200 bushels, at 40⅛c.@41⅛c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,300 bushels, at 45c.@50c., as to quality; Mixed do., 4,900 bushels, at 40c.@44c.; White State, 5,100 bushels, at 47⅛c.@52c.; Mixed State, 2,800 bushels, at 4bc.@45⅛c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c.

RYE—Unchanged; prime State, boat-loads, quoted to-day at 90c. Demand light.

BARLEY—Slow of sale, but prices without important alteration.

BARLEY-MALT—Dull, within our previous range.

FEED—A fair inquiry noted at a further sharp advance, with 40 to 60 ℔ quoted at $23@$25, the latter for very choice, selling mostly, here, at $24, (5 car-loads, to arrive, went at $23;) 100-℔ at $24@$25; Sharps at $25@$26.

SEED—Clover firm at the improvement previously mentioned, with a fair inquiry noted; 50 bags choice Western sold at 7c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted on a moderately active call for supplies. Straw has been in fair request at full figures....Good to strictly prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c.; good to fancy retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover at 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@60c....Rye Straw at 65c.@$1 05; Oat Straw at 45c.@60c. ℔ 100 ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull and heavy, with Strained to good Strained at $1 42½@$1 47½, and other grades proportionately....Tar inactive at from $1 90@$2 25 ....City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine quoted somewhat firmer, but slow of sale, with merchantable quoted at the close at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined moderately dealt in since our last at a shade easier prices; quoted for early delivery, here, at 7⅝c.; 2,500 bbls. were placed last evening at 7⅝c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅞c.@7⅝c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 5⅛c.@5⅝c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extent of 75,000 bbls. here, 1,378,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 318,000 bbls. at Bradford at 79⅝c.@81⅞c., closing at 79⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately active, and quoted somewhat stronger....MESS PORK has been in less demand for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 20@$11 25 for new and $10 75 for old; sales of 380 bbls. new, for shipment, at $11 20@$11 25....And in the option line, Western Mess slow of sale, with April options at $11@$11 05; May at $11@$11 05, and June at $11 10@$11 15; July at $11 20@$11 25....DRESSED HOGS moderately sought after, with City quoted at 6¼c.@6½c., and Pigs at 6⅝c....CUT-MEATS unchanged; dull; sales of 7,000 ℔ Pickled Bellies, 12 to 18 ℔ average, 6¾c.@7⅛c....BACON more active and rather firmer; Long Clear quoted at 7c. and Short Clear at 7¼c.; sales noted of 200 bxs. Long Clear on private terms, and 2,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, $6 82½@$6 45, closing at $6 35....Western Steam LARD *has attracted a fair share of attention for* early delivery, and has been quoted a shade dearer.... Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 1,000 tcs., at $7 45 for new, and 100 tcs. off grade on private terms....And in the option line Western Steam Lard has been moderately active, closing a shade firmer. April options leaving off at $7 42½; May, $7 42½@$7 45; June, $7 45@$7 47½, and July at $7 55....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, 250 tcs., April, at $7 40; 1,000 tcs., for May, at $7 42½; 1,750 tcs., June, at $7 47½@$7 50; 500 tcs., July, at $7 55; 500 tcs., seller's option, year, at $7 40. ....City Steam Lard in more request; quoted at the close at $7 40, with sales of 150 tcs....Of No. 1 City, 140 tcs. at $7 15....Refined Lard more active; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 77½, with 1,160 tcs. reported sold....A slow movement noted for BEEF and BEEF HAMS at former rates; 100 bbls. extra Mess Beef went at $10 50@$11....BUTTER has been attracting more attention, and has shown rather more firmness....We quote new, good to strictly fancy Creamery, at 26c.@31c.; good to fancy Dairy, 20c.@26c.; best Factory, 23c.@24c....CHEESE has been also rather more sought after, with good to strictly fancy Factory quoted at 13c.@14½c.; other qualities proportionately....EGGS have been moderately active at from 12c.@14c. for strictly good to very fancy marks.... TALLOW in demand, with sales reported of 70,000 ℔ at 6⅛c....STEARINE quiet; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7⅞c. Sale noted of 25 hhds. City at 8c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, but steady. Sales noted of 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅛c....Refined as last quoted, on a slow movement.

WHISKY—Very tame; quoted at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—Business has been to a very moderate aggregate to-day on a generally firm business as to rates. The Grain movement has been much tamer, checked in part, by the sharp rise in values of Wheat and Corn for early delivery. Accommodation for Cotton continued in good request, mostly for the Liverpool market.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 6,500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@5-16d., part through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 3-16d.; about 3,800 bales of local shipment at ¼d.@5-16d., 1,350 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., (mostly through freight;) 6,200 sacks Flour and Meal at 20s.@22s. 6d., (mostly through freight;) 10,000 bushels Grain at 6⅛d. ℔ 60 ℔; 1,900 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (in good part through freight, and as low as 22s. 6d.;) 250 tcs. and bbls. do. at 5s.@6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 30s.; equal to about 2,600 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 1,800 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Apples at 3s.; 300 bbls. Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, 100 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@70s. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, 6,000 bales Cotton reported at 11-32d.@⅜d. ℔ ℔; also, a British steam-ship, 1,412 tons, hence, with Cotton and general cargo at current rates....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 2,100 sacks Flour and Meal, mainly through freight, at 20s.@22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at the close at 7d. bid for prompt and 7½d. for forward loading; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton and at 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tierce; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Heavy Goods, in lots at 30s.@35s.; 1,850 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., part through freight.) And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; do. in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 100 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s., mostly at 20s. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,194 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, on the basis of 90s. for Cattle, (shippers fitting.)....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 800 bbls. Flour, mostly through freight, at 2s. 6d.; 1,700 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, within the range of 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., chiefly at 22s. 6d.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 1,850 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ℔ ton, (part through freight, and by an outport steamer as low as 25s.,) and 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 4s. ℔ bbl.; 150 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (part through freight;) 1,900 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℔ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco at 25s.@30s.; Apples at 4s. ....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 50 tons Beef at 6s.... FOR BRISTOL CHANNEL DIRECT—A foreign bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s., (option of the east coast of Ireland.)....FOR BELFAST—By steam, 25 tons Flour, in sacks, at 25s.....FOR IRISH PORTS DIRECT—Three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,800, 4,500, and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10½d.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 580 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. (option of the Continent;) a British steam-ship, with about 8,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d.; seven foreign barks, with Grain, (cargoes varying from 5,000 to 3,600 quarters,) from Baltimore, *at 5s. 6d.@5s. 7½d.; three do., (to arrive,) with, respectively*, about 4,300, 4,000, and 3,800 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 3d.; three British steam-ships, 1,265, 1,153, and 1,132 tons, with Grain, from Portland, at 6s.....FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 780 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 1½d.; and another, 587 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from do., at 5s. 3d.; and an Italian bark, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d., (prompt loading.)....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 100 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d.; and 175 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; and, by sail, equal to about 450 tons general cargo, at 20s.@22s. 6d. for Heavy, and 12s. 6d.@15s. 3d. for Measurement Goods....FOR ST. MALO—A German bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; equal to 400 tons other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; and, by sail, equal to 350 tons Provisions and Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d., and equal to 100 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.....FOR DUTCH PORTS—A British bark, 653 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 6d.....FOR GOTHENBERG—A German bark, 476 tons, hence, with Cotton, at 19-64d.....FOR BALTIC PORTS—By steam, 1,250 bales Cotton, reported on private terms, quoted at ⅝d. bid.....FOR CADIZ—An American bark, 524 tons, hence, with Staves and general cargo on the basis of $32 for light Pipe.... FOR TRIESTE—An Austrian bark, with Cotton-seed-oil, from New-Orleans, at 7s.; and a British bark, with equal to 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, (vessel reported as chartered out and back at $10,000.)....FOR THE ADRIATIC—A British steam-ship, hence, with about 10,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d.....FOR ANJIERS AND ORDERS—A German bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Refined Petroleum on private terms, (option as to ports of discharge extending to Japan.)....FOR JAPAN—An American bark, 1,439 tons, hence, with Railroad Materials on private terms.....FOR DUNEDIN—A Danish bark, 472 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported on private terms.....FOR MARANHAM, PARA, AND BACK TO NEW-YORK—An American schooner, 246 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....FOR HAVANA—An American bark, 295 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $4 25; an American schooner, 366 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Alexandria, on the basis of 25c. for Shooks and Heads and $6 for Hoops.....FOR GIBARA—An American schooner, 197 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, and back from Gibara to New-York with Sugar, at $2,800.....FOR MATANZAS—An American bark, 621 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads at 60c., and an American brig, with Lumber, from Mobile, at $9.... FOR A CUBAN PORT—An American schooner, 422 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Baltimore, on the basis of 20c. for Shooks.....FOR ST. LUCIA—An American schooner, 175 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200.....FOR GALVESTON—A bark, 505 tons, hence, with Railroad Iron at $4 25.....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—A schooner, 653 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates and back with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50..... FOR SAVANNAH—A schooner, with Hay, from Wiscasset, at $6.....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with Brimstone at current rates; and another, hence, with Stone at $1 50; and a schooner, with Lumber, &c., from Boston, at $4.....FOR BOSTON—Five schooners, hence, with Coal at $1@$1 10; three do., with do., from Baltimore, at $1 35@$2; a schooner, hence, with Railroad Iron at current rates.....FOR NEW-LONDON —An American bark, 474 tons, with Guano, from Little Curacoa, at $3.....FOR NEW-YORK—An American ship, 1,319 tons, with Old Iron and general cargo, from Havre, (chartered there at $2,000;) a schooner, 323 tons, with Produce, from Tampico, reported at $12 net; a British brig, 193 tons, with Produce, from a Mexican Gulf port, at $6; eight schooners, with Lumber, from Portland, reported within the range of $2 75@$3; a schooner, with do., from Pensacola, at $9; a schooner, with do., from Savannah, at $5 50; a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 75; four schooners, with do., from Baltimore, at $1 35@$1 50.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 7—United States vs. Market National Bank; No. 15—United States vs. B. T. Babbitt; No. 16—United States vs. B. H. Hutton; No. 13—United States vs. A. Pinover; No. 20—United States vs. E. Fondeville; No. 21—United States vs. Paul Zung; No. 22—United States vs. Paul Zung; No. 23—W. P. Baldwin vs. Anthony A. Akin; No. 24—W. P. Baldwin vs. Le Grand D. Akin; No. 25—United States vs. 2,050 Cigars, &c., No. 194 Avenue A, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

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SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

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SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1856, Cladin et al. vs. Guardian Insurance Company.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Beach, J.

Case on—No. 1616, Raisbeck vs. Oesterreich et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

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SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

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SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

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COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

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COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aida.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Hamlet.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Hearts of Oak.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or Not to Marry.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—My Partner.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Ages Ago, &c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Way We Live.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mastodon Minstrels.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
PARK THEATRE—Hit, or Point Lynde Light.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Beadle's Pirates.
STANDARD THEATRE—M'liss.
THE AQUARIUM—Curiosities—Circus. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—Recitations.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Barnum's Show. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Hahneman Fair.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

In connection with a statement in regard to the large amounts of 4 per cent. United States bonds presented for registration by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, our Washington dispatches mention that there are no encouraging indications for the passage at this session of a Funding bill, which would unquestionably find a very favorable field of operation at the present moment. But it is not impossible that Congress may awaken to its duty before it is too late. It is obviously to the interest of both political parties that some measure shall be adopted which will enable the country to take advantage of the present opportunity for refunding the high-rate bonds. A comparatively low rate of interest for really sound securities now prevails. It is impossible to say how long this may continue to be so, and there is every reason to suppose that it cannot last a long time. The majority will hardly venture to adjourn without a single beneficial financial measure to place to their credit, and the minority could not possibly oppose such a measure. Party passion for the moment runs high, but it is to be hoped that a more reasonable spirit will yet make itself felt.

It is said that Mr. Tilden is responsible for the fact that five of the six Democratic members of the House from Louisiana have suddenly been obliged to find "pairs" on political questions and go home. This flight of the Congressmen is due to the activity of the Tilden agents in Louisiana. The Democratic State Convention meets to-day, and it is whispered that Mr. Tilden has secured so many of the delegates that there is imminent danger that the delegation to the National Convention will be instructed to vote for him. This should not materially concern the Congress of the United States. But when five Congressmen from Louisiana become panic-stricken at the possibility of Tilden's nomination, and rush home to obstruct such a calamity, it is evident that the old gentleman of Gramercy Park is a disturbing element in the public affairs of the country.

Cadet Whittaker's case presents the novel aspect of a really aggrieved person being placed in the attitude of an accused man. Ever since the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Gen. Schofield, was so indiscreet as to advance the startling proposition that Whittaker mutilated himself, in order to secure a sympathy which he did not deserve, the case has been managed but with one object—the conviction of the injured man. Passing by the guilt or innocence of the "accused," it is yet true that the traditions of West Point are, as Senator Voorhees has said, simply barbarous. Otherwise, this latest outrage could not have happened. If Whittaker's wounds were self-inflicted, he must have had in mind the previous history of the Academy when he planned a trick which had about it a certain air of probability. If he is the victim of a conspiracy, the conspirators only went one step beyond what has already been the practice of this institution. The military gentlemen who are so positive that Whittaker purposely injured himself must explain how it happens that a Cadet's experience at West Point suggested to the mind of an unfortunate young man a trick which has an air of probability.

A report of the present condition of Democratic politics in North Carolina, printed in another column, proves the oft-repeated charge that vulgar intrigue and personal schemes rule in the South. Having succeeded in crushing out all organized opposition, the Democratic Party turns upon itself. The attempt of the Vance wing of the North Carolina Democracy to kill off the Ransom party is the most natural thing to be expected in a State in which one political organization has everything its own way. If each of these two Senators represented a political party the situation would be easily understood, but both are Democrats, and since they no longer have a common enemy to fight, they turn their arms against each other. The result is a sordid squabble upon which fair-minded men look with comparative unconcern.

The quarrel between Senator Gordon and Representative Stephens, of Georgia, has broken out afresh in the publication of a letter from the former, in which he endeavors to prove that Mr. Stephens has been "crooked" in his course in regard to the celebrated Census Supervisor appointment. Senator Gordon makes a prodigious racket over this twopenny affair, and any man who reads his long letter would suppose, from the manner in which he dilates upon Simmons and McWhorter, that the destinies of the State of Georgia, to say nothing of the Republic, are trembling in the balance while he and his fellow-Democrats are quarreling over a contemptible little appointment. The animus of the Georgia Democracy is exhibited by a leading Democratic newspaper of that State, which says that there is no room in Georgia for Independent Democrats, and that "a vigorous and aggressive campaign will be made this year for State and Federal offices." This noble motive of the Democratic Party is not by any means peculiar to Georgia.

THE RIDER ON THE ARMY BILL.

The one-sided discussion of the political amendment to the Army Appropriation bill on Saturday brought out the position of the two parties very clearly. The Democrats were acting under severe party discipline. The sixth section of the bill passed at the extra session read: "No money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." This section was proposed as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill now pending in the House. The Democratic leaders had decided that no one on their side should be permitted to debate it. Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, who had the bill in charge, announced the other day that any Democrat undertaking to debate it ought to be shot down on the spot. In accordance with the spirit of this inhibition, all the Democrats remained as if tongue-tied on Saturday, replying not a word to the arguments, accusations, and taunts of their opponents. The motive of this silence is plain. The amendment is entirely indefensible on any grounds which it would be prudent for the Democrats to avow at the present time. Discussion would only demonstrate this fact, and bring on very much the same consequences that followed the display of Democratic spirit at the extra session. Following the example of their Senators who recently voted doggedly and mutely the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with its rider regarding the appointment of special Marshals, the Democratic Representatives now bide their time without a word until they can vote the Army bill. This is certainly not a dignified attitude for a great party, commanding a majority in the National Legislature. It may be adroit politics, but it is only the adroitness which keeps still on a subject because the party position will not stand discussion.

Of course, the country will not be deceived by such tactics. Mr. Sparks, moreover, though he had announced the edict of the leaders that every Democrat should keep his lips closed in regard to this matter, opened his own in a few words which showed unmistakably what is the animus of the whole proceeding. He declared that "this tame, cowardly amendment did not come up to that standard of legislation on the subject which he would have wished. He would wipe out this un-American, unrepublican, undemocratic, villainous statute, which owed its existence to the inspiration of fanaticism and to an era of hate." By which Mr. Sparks meant that he would repeal the Election laws. And so would all of his party in Congress if they could. As they cannot, they would cripple them as much as possible. They tried to coerce the President into consenting to their nullification last Summer, and failed only because he firmly opposed to them the exercise of his constitutional right of veto. They set out on the same tack this year, and, had the Republicans been weak enough to allow them, they would have gone as far as they went at the extra session. It did not require Mr. Sparks's frank avowal to let the country know how they stood in this matter, or the measure of their spite and detestation toward the Election laws.

But Mr. Sparks falls into a great error when he says that these laws are the fruit of fanaticism, or that they have anything to do with an era of hate, unless it be that the devotion of the American people to free elections is fanatical, and unless he refers to their hate of fraud, which does not belong to the present era, any more than it did to the era in which the Constitution was framed and adopted. The Election laws owe their origin to the gigantic crimes against the suffrage in this State in the year 1868. At that time the Tweed Ring, more shamelessly, though not more essentially, corrupt and ambitious than the Tilden Ring of to-day, stole the Electoral vote of the State of New-York by a series of outrages, which were investigated by a committee of Congress. When the facts were published in so convincing a form that no decently intelligent, and honest man could ignore them, Congress undertook to provide a preventive of such gross rascality in the future. The result was the Election laws, which the Democratic Party has ever since regarded with natural, if not justifiable, resentment. These laws have nothing sectional about them. They do not relate to the burning questions growing out of the rebellion, except that, properly enforced, they would control the villainy by which the Republican vote has been suppressed in the South. They are not in any sense partisan, and there is a grotesque *naiveté* in the Democratic assumption that they are directed especially against the Democrats, because they are directed against fraud at the polls.

It was entirely reasonable that the Republicans should insist on debate on the rider brought up on Saturday. It was no less than their duty to expose its purpose, and to seek to draw from its authors a statement of their position. But having done this, the bill may very properly be allowed to pass. The rider is really of no value or weight. It is intended to prohibit the use of the Army to enforce the Election laws, but it adds nothing to the force of existing law on that subject. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, is still in possession of all the power which he already had. If the Democrats enjoy this sort of silly and cowardly child's play, they may be left to the indulgence of it. The country will not fail to understand that if they content themselves with this it is only because they have not the means to do worse and dare not use such means as they have.

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The question of revising the prevalent incongruous systems of taxation in this country is not troublesome in our State alone. It has vexed the souls of legislators in a score of Commonwealths for years. It has been the subject of investigations, reports, and discussions innumerable. Efforts have been made to set it at rest by amendments of the laws, removing an excrescence here, putting in a new support there, and attempting to make general repairs now and again; but somehow the whole fabric continues to be shaky and unsightly, and to call continually for fresh tinkering. Nothing gives it comeliness or security, and nothing will, until it is rebuilt on new foundations. The difficulty with it is that it is an heirloom which we have received from simpler times, and is no way adapted to the conditions and demands of the present, and yet people seem to regard the clumsy and ramshackle concern as a sacred thing, upon which violent hands must not be laid. It must be treated tenderly, it must be patched and propped up, but it would be sacrilege to move it away to the lumber-room of discarded devices and replace it with a new structure specially adapted to the requirements of our day.

The most rotten and rickety part of the system is clung to with the most desperate tenacity; that is, the practice, or rather the futile attempt at a practice, of assessing all personal property and collecting a tax upon everything which can be regarded even by a legal fiction as constituting a part of the wealth of individual citizens. This was comparatively an easy matter in the days when our State Governments were established, and when a man's cattle, his carriages, his household goods, and his stock in trade made up the sum of his substance. But in these later times, when the processes of trade have extended, multiplied, and grown complex; when capital associates itself together in corporate forms for great enterprises, and when titles to property are merchandise in the market, and pass from hand to hand, a large part of our wealth has become intangible, invisible, and incapable of being ticketed accurately with the names of its owners. To continue the effort to assess every man for the amount of personal property of which he is the real owner is not to secure uniformity or equity, but the very reverse. The thing cannot be done unless by the most inquisitorial methods and an exercise of despotic power. Hence, the attempt was long ago abandoned in every country that professes to be free, or even civilized, except our own. Here it is known to be a failure, and there is an unceasing demand for a revision and readjustment of the laws for the purpose of securing better results. Still, nobody seems to think seriously of giving up the insolvable problem altogether, and finding some way of obtaining revenue by an equitable and evenly-bearing system, without the direct taxation of personalty at all.

To show that the working of the present system is a farce, it is only necessary to point to the results. It is a fact well known to students of the subject, and supported by authentic statistics, that the values of real and personal property in this or any other State, and in all parts of every State, are approximately equal, while the amounts for which they are assessed show variations that are almost ludicrous. In this State, the ratio of the assessed valuation of personal property to that of real is as 1 to 8½, and it varies in different counties from 1 to 2½ to 1 to 10 or more. The irregularity in other States is scarcely less. That the aggregate of assessments bears no sort of relation to the actual aggregate of personal property is a notorious fact, and an inevitable inference is that there is no uniformity or equality in its taxation, although the law requires sworn assessors to ascertain it all and to assess it in all cases at its actual value.

The State of Massachusetts has perhaps the most perfect and efficiently-managed machine in the world for extracting taxes from all forms of personal property, and yet it is confessed that where it is worked with the utmost rigor it does not secure more than two-thirds of what is due, and that very unevenly, from the subjects of taxation. Every man is required, but not compelled under penalties, to furnish a list of his property. If he fails to do so, the assessors do it for him, which simply reduces it finally to guess-work. Tolerably conscientious tax-payers find this guess-work more economical for them than giving in an actual list of their property. The system involves much labor and expense, and is very unequal and unsatisfactory in producing results, even where it is most effectively carried out. It can never be otherwise, unless a thorough system of inquisition, with tyrannical pains and penalties, is mercilessly enforced.

A tax upon real estate, owned or occupied for business purposes or for residence, draws from the whole community and reaches all its members in proportion to the value they use, which is substantially in proportion to their means. A tax on capital employed in the profitable operations of business, as manufactures, transportation, and traffic, falls on the consumer in proportion to his consumption, which, again, is substantially in proportion to his means. The burden of taxation levied in this general way, which admits of diffusion and adjustment, would be lighter rather than heavier, as a whole; it would be felt far less, and it would be free from the practical inequalities and injustice that result from the persistent, but futile, effort to exact tribute from all forms of personal property.

THE REAL QUESTION AT YALE.

Much of the discussion which has been called forth by the publicity given to the gentle controversy in the Faculty of Yale College regarding the use of one of Herbert Spencer's works as a text-book, has been aside from the real merits of the case. The issue, real or imagined, between science and religion, is not directly involved. If it were, assuming the issue to be real, nobody could expect this eminently orthodox institution to take the side of the scientists, whose accepted high priest is Mr. Spencer. Neither is the question properly raised of the propriety of Yale College continuing to be an eminently orthodox institution, or that of the possibility of being so and still being a very important and useful seat of secular learning. The New-Haven school has long had a distinctive character, in which the mingling of Christian teaching with secular instruction is a conspicuous element. We do not understand that any body has proposed to change this in the slightest degree. Whatever might be the merits of that question from an abstract or a worldly point of view, nobody has raised it. But, however Christian, or however orthodox in its Christianity, Yale College may be, it does lay high claim to respect and consideration merely as a seat of learning, where the history, the literature, the science, and the philosophy with which the human race has been and still is concerned, are brought to the knowledge of its students with a fair degree of completeness and thoroughness. The question which has arisen out of the objection made to Prof. Sumner's use of Spencer's "Study of Sociology" as a text-book, so far as it is a question of importance to Yale College as an institution of learning, is simply one of method in its course of instruction.

There is such a thing as a system of philosophy deduced from the latest developments and teachings of science. Mr. Spencer has undertaken the vast labor of formulating this and giving it to the world. Of the research, the industry, the power of analysis and synthesis, displayed in this undertaking, there is no room for question. Such an important incident in the world of learning is a thing that cannot be ignored. No man can claim to be educated to a knowledge of science and philosophy in their latest phases, from whose course of study the theory of evolution and the deductions drawn from scientific facts with its aid have been left out. Past systems of philosophy—pagan, Christian, and merely metaphysical—are made a subject of laborious study. Plato and Aristotle are not tabooed for heresy, and the speculations of Hume are not regarded as specially dangerous. Scores of authors are perused for what they present that is valuable, regardless of their pernicious theories and their erroneous conclusions. The intellect of the time, as fostered in our colleges, is presumed to be sufficiently powerful to extract the pure metal from the dross, and nobody considers it necessary to remain in ignorance, lest with knowledge should come the unsettling of faith. It is difficult to see how the latest form of human philosophy can be excluded from a course of education without leaving it incomplete in a most important particular, for the more closely a department of knowledge comes to us in point of time the more essential is its acquisition. The Senior Class in Yale College is made up of young men of mature mind and not of school-boys, whose mental faculties are not to be trusted in proximity with anything assumed to be erroneous. Moreover, Herbert Spencer's philosophy is open to the study of the world, and it is ridiculous to suppose that it can be barred out of the reach of students by excluding its text-books from a college class-room.

The recent developments of science are certainly proper subjects for study. The facts, so far as established, must be accepted. The theories deduced from them must at least be considered and examined. The philosophy that a master mind like that of Spencer builds upon them is an obtrusive fact that cannot be overlooked or brushed aside. If his assumptions are not sustained by conclusive evidence, if his reasoning is not sound, if his conclusions are not to be accepted, it is for his opponents to show their weakness and supply the corrections. Is Yale College ready to acknowledge its inability to cope with such an antagonist? Its orthodox Faculty must certainly claim that what they teach in regard to human or divine philosophy is founded on truth. If not, they should set themselves at once to find out wherein its basis is affected with error. They should not be afraid of anything that is inconsistent with it, for if they have truth on their side, there is nothing for them to fear. If all their Christian teaching, which is supposed to pervade the institution like an atmosphere, is not sufficient to withstand the influence of any text-book of science or philosophy prepared by mortal man, there must be something serious the matter with it. If they cannot cope with error when it appears in any department of secular study that is essential to a complete education, they must abate something of the pretensions of their institution of learning. This brings us back to what we regard as the real question for Yale College and those interested in it as a great school of letters to consider. It is no issue between science and religion, no question of the orthodox character of the college, but a simple matter of drawing lines of restriction about their field of instruction, that shall exclude some of the most important subjects of study with which a university education must deal or cease to be worthy of the name.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

The result of the English election has, of course, greatly delighted the admirers of Mr. Gladstone. The telegram sent to him by Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, in which he—the statesman who once solemnly assured the English people that "Jefferson Davis had made a nation"—was addressed as "the friend of America," must alone have more than repaid him for the tremendous labors of the Mid-Lothian campaign. What would not Beaconsfield or Bismarck, or any other European statesman give to receive an approving telegram from Dr. Cuyler! There is, however, but one man living great and good enough to deserve this imperial and unparalleled honor.

But there is, so we are assured, delight in other places than in Brooklyn over the triumph of the Liberals. We are told that Greece is happy, for she now knows that Gladstone will see to it that her frontier is rectified; that India breathes freely once more now that her people are no longer to be ground to pieces by taxes imposed to carry out Beaconsfield's policy of "bluster and blunder." Hope revives in the collective bosom of the Afghans, who now perceive that their war with England will be summarily ended, and Russia rejoices because she is to derive some vague benefit from the success of Gladstone. On the other hand, the tyrants of Europe, who appear at present, according to Liberal reckoning, to consist of Bismarck, Francis Joseph, and the King of Italy, are filled with rage and wretchedness. Bismarck, on hearing the news from England, is believed to have exclaimed in a terrible voice, "Bring me some beer," and to have further confidently assured the boy who brought the beer that all was lost; while the Austrian Empire paused in the act of personally stretching a Hungarian Liberal on the rack long enough to read the telegram from London and to cry, "This is the end of Austria. Gladstone will come and take away our name and nation!" and immediately fell down writhing in strong convulsions. What King Umberto actually said we are not informed, but the English Liberal press assure us that, like Bismarck and the Emperor of Austria, he is greatly disquieted at the unexpected turn of things in England.

While there is not the least doubt that this description of the effect produced in all parts of the world by the success of the Liberals is strictly true, it is just possible that, after all, the policy to be adopted by the incoming English Cabinet will not be greatly different from that which the Tories would have pursued had they remained in office. A Liberal Government can compel the Turks to cede territory to the Greeks by going to war with Turkey, but no one dreams that Mr. Gladstone, with his horror of war, will take any such step. It was doubtless a wicked and foolish thing for Beaconsfield to take possession of Cyprus, but now that it is under the British flag, a proposal to abandon it would never be made by any Cabinet that did not wish to invite universal hostility. The attack on Afghanistan was a mistake, and doubtless even Beaconsfield himself long ago came to that conclusion. What has been done, however, cannot be easily undone. The British troops are at Kabul, and to withdraw them unconditionally would be to inform the Afghans that they had beaten England, and would be a folly of which an English Cabinet could not possibly afford to be guilty. The Tories, had they triumphed in the elections, would have endeavored to settle the Afghanistan muddle as speedily as possible, and it is highly improbable that the Liberals will find the task any easier than their rivals would have found it. As for the reported joy in St. Petersburg, it is difficult to see any reason for it. Had Lord Beaconsfield been driven out of office while the Russo-Turkish war was in progress, the Russians would have had good reason to congratulate themselves, since a Liberal Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone as its chief could not consistently have given any support to Turkey. At present, however, there is no dispute between Russia and Turkey, and Mr. Gladstone has no opportunity, if he has any desire, of aiding Russia. The Russians may be pleased to see Beaconsfield defeated, but they certainly cannot hope to gain anything by the success of his great rival.

Why Germany and Austria and Italy should be enraged at the Liberal victory is equally incomprehensible. Neither of these nations wishes to go to war, and Mr. Gladstone, a friend of peace, will certainly do them no injury. As to Italy in particular, one would naturally fancy that the success of Gladstone, who years ago fought the battle of Italian liberation against King Bomba, would have been gladly hailed. Nevertheless, we are told, on Liberal authority, that there is great dissatisfaction in Rome over the defeat of the Tories, and we must accept the assurance reverently and humbly.

When we consider that in point of fact the chief result of the election will be that certain men will go out of office and that certain other men will come into office, it seems very odd that Europe and Asia should be so much interested in it. As to Dr. Cuyler, the case is very different. He has real grounds for feeling delighted that Gladstone has triumphed, for it has given him an opportunity to publish the fact that he is personally acquainted with the Liberal leader. Having promptly availed himself of this opportunity, he can rightfully congratulate himself that his friend Gladstone is to be once more the virtual ruler of England, and it could be wished that Greece and India and Afghanistan could feel sure that the change of Ministry would bring as palpable a benefit to them as it has to Dr. Cuyler.

Men and women who are not, but are hoping to be, blest—it may or may not be necessary to explain that reference is made to men and women in more or less immediate expectation of marriage—are very generally engaged at this Easter season in discussing the best hour for the wedding. The exact hour will, of course, be settled in each case by special reasons, but, speaking generally, and considering everybody's interests, the latter part of the day is the best because the pleasantest for the purpose, and the forenoon is the worst. Indeed the custom of morning marriages is about the only English thing which our society declines to adopt. The prolonged festivities, when the whole day lies before the company, are excessively annoying and wearying to the pair who certainly are not happy just at that time, while the wedding breakfast is a most distressing scene of compulsory jocularity, and the dismal succession of "appropriate" and would-be facetious speeches are only fit for a place in memory's chamber of horrors. Better things could scarcely be expected when the men are fuming at wasting a day, and the whole company are oppressed by an unusual meal at an unusual hour. There only were two reasons for the law that marriages in England must be celebrated within canonical hours—that is before noon. One was the old rule that the parties must come to the altar fasting, because it was feared that otherwise they would come to it drunk; and a similar rule, by the way, formerly prevailed for a similar reason as to celebrants of communion. The other reason was that the wedding journey might be begun betimes when travel was slow and difficult. But times and customs have changed, and a leading London daily newspaper, which lately reviewed this subject, based a prediction that a change of law and custom is approaching upon the fact that several recent marriages in high life have been celebrated, by special license, at even so late an hour as 9 in the evening. Perhaps that hour is unnecessarily late, but certainly a wedding in the late afternoon or early evening—by gas-light, in fact—is as agreeable as a morning ceremony is depressing. Men and women are mutually upon their metal at a wedding, and never do they look so well as by lamp-light. Eyes which flash at all flash to some extent in daylight, to be sure; but the sun is so much more searching and so far less charitable than a chandelier, that complexions are fairer, eyes and jewels are brighter, and the costly stuffs, which delight not less the eyes of men than of women, are at their best when seen by artificial light. Moreover, the ladies by this plan can make the whole day one long, delicious season of preparation, and the men can come to the merry-making with consciences clear of neglected duty. It is under such circumstances that men are fondest, women are kindest, and the most obvious and fittest use of such suspicious occasions is most frequently made.

We are prone to think of beer as confined, in respect of manufacture, to Europe and the United States. But many kinds of beer are made in other countries; indeed, it is a far more general drink than is commonly supposed. In South America the natives prepared and drank a beer obtained from corn, (maize,) and called *chica*, long before the Spaniards had gained a foothold there. The corn is moistened with water, allowed to sprout partially, and then dried in the sun. The malt so prepared is bruised, treated with warm water, and set aside until fermentation has ceased. In the valleys of the Sierra, the corn-malt, (primitive and unpleasant,) is chewed by the natives, and the chewed morsel put in jars with hot water, when fermentation becomes more rapid. The chica beer is also produced from barley, rice, peas, manioc, pines, and grapes. The Crim Tartars make beer from millet-seed, and name it *bouza*. The same seed is employed in Likkim, on the northern slopes of the Lower Himalayas, and yields beer known as *murwa*. The Russians prepare a beer from rye, and call it *quass*. The Arabians, Abyssinians, and many African tribes compound beer of teff and millet-seed. The Tartars have milk beer made of mare's or camel's milk fermented. The Arabians use the milk to produce their *leben*, and the Turks the *yourt*. In the Orkneys and some parts of Ireland, buttermilk is permitted to stand until it ferments, and is then drank. The South Sea Islanders make a beer—*ava*—from the intoxicating long pepper, and enjoy it greatly. Thus we see that beer, under many names, and prepared in many ways, is well-nigh a universal beverage.

Nothing can be more irrational and artificial, and yet nothing of a musical sort is more popular, than the opera, as large audiences at the Academy, whenever the performance is meritorious, invariably attest. The origin of the opera is uncertain; but its idea probably came from the Greek drama, which had, to a certain extent, an operatic character, the choral parts being sung, and the dialogue delivered in a sustained key, somewhat in the manner of recitative. The earliest example extant of any composition similar to the modern lyric drama is the comic opera, "Li Gieus de Robin et Marian," composed by Adam de la Hale, in the thirteenth century, and very remarkable for the time. Nothing of a like kind was written for near 300 years, when various musical dramas in the madrigal style appeared. An opera by Zarlino is said to have been given at Venice when Henry of Valois passed through that city on his way from Poland to France. A pastoral entitled "Dafne" was written by the poet Rinucci, and set to music by Peri about the same period, and they also produced together at Florence in 1600 a lyric tragedy, "Morte di Euridice." Claudio Monteverde soon after presented his "Orfeo," in which an orchestra of 36 persons was engaged, though most of the instruments were used only in duos and trios. The opera advanced from these beginnings into one of the permanencies of Italy, and was at first strongly opposed to the music of the Church in style and quality. Toward the middle of the last century it commenced to assume its present character; but Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," of all the works of that era, alone retains possession of the stage. Cherubini, first of the more modern composers, after completing at Milan his "Quinto Fabio," was naturalized in France. Rossini, who succeeded him in Italy, is the greatest name in the opera of his country, and Verdi is accounted the most eminent of living Italian lyrists. The opera was next introduced into Germany, where it was more scientific and less sensuous, and where Wagner stands to-day at the head. Lulli founded, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the French lyric drama, and Balfe, Wallace, and Macfarren have done something for English opera. Despite sporadic efforts, the American opera is yet in the future.

The law prohibiting the transaction of business on Sunday has lately been interpreted in two rather curious cases, one being decided by the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the other by the Supreme Court of Maine. In the former case, a Methodist preacher had made an appeal to his congregation during the usual Sunday services for money and subscriptions for the purchase of a church building. The defendant in this action subscribed $25, but afterward refused to pay it, and when suit was brought against him, he pleaded that the subscription or promise, being made on Sunday, was illegal, and therefore could not be enforced. The statutes of Michigan prohibit, under penalty of a fine, every person from doing on Sunday "any manner of labor, business, or work, except only works of necessity or charity." The Supreme Court says, that taking subscriptions on Sunday is not a work of necessity, for the reason that it can be done at another time. There is no doubt, says the court, that this is the most convenient time to attend to the matter, but it might for the same reason have been the most convenient time for doing other business, such as the trading of horses, the hiring of laborers, and the general settlement of accounts, had the persons present been disposed to engage in such transactions. But the taking of subscriptions, as the court holds, is a work of charity, which comes within the exception made by the statute. All the necessary or usual work, says the opinion, connected with religious worship is work of charity. Otherwise the preacher, the organist, and the sexton would violate the law whenever they performed their church duties on Sunday. The subscription was, therefore, held to be lawful, and the defendant was bound to pay it. In the Maine case, the pivotal question was whether it is lawful to walk on Sunday in the highways for exercise. The plaintiff had sued the City of Portland to recover damages for injuries received by reason of a defective sidewalk. He had gone out one Sunday afternoon to take a walk for recreation; he stopped in a saloon and got a glass of beer, and on his return home fell on the sidewalk and broke his leg. The statute of Maine is substantially the same as that of Michigan, already quoted. It makes work, labor, or business on Sunday unlawful, but excepts works of charity or necessity. Under the facts which have been cited, the city claimed that, even if the highway were defective, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The Supreme Court holds otherwise. Walking on Sunday for exercise in the open air, it says, is not unlawful. Stopping for a glass of beer may have been a violation of the statute; but unless it contributed to the accident it was no excuse for a defective highway, and could not exempt the city from liability.

Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, is not the only one to whom it is strange that no memoir of Prof. Adam Sedgwick has ever been written, but in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* he makes an important contribution to such a memoir, whenever it shall be undertaken. Bishop Goodwin tells some admirable stories of the quaint and hearty Professor. When he was appointed to the geological chair at Cambridge in 1818, he said: "Hitherto I have never turned a stone; henceforth I will never leave a stone unturned." Once he was lecturing on a fossil elephant, and was greatly vexed because every time he referred to his elephant the whole class smiled and tittered. When it was over, he said to a friend, "What could possess my class to-day? They did nothing but laugh!" "Don't you know?" was the reply; "whenever you referred to the fossil elephant, you invariably called it a whale." The Professor confessed that the reiteration of "this whale" was too much for the most sober class. On the geological field days, he was never mindful of the strains he put on his horse. "George," the head man at the livery stables, was complained of for his high rates for these excursions, but he defended himself thus: "A guinea a day is the reg'lar price; but when they goes hunting or jologising we doubles it." He published little beyond scientific memoirs, but one sermon of his has had an unusual history, and is remarkable as being the foundation or kernel of the largest book which ever came from his hand. It was the commemoration sermon in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832. It treated of the "Studies of the University of Cambridge" with such earnestness and originality that he was asked to print it, which he did, and by and by enriched it with annotations. By 1850 the sermon had reached its fifth and last edition. It occupied 94 pages of a stout volume, and was sandwiched between an introduction of 444 pages and an appendix of 228 pages, and has been compared to a few grains of wheat between two huge millstones. It is a delightful book, but has been largely stranded by later scientific and religious research. His other literary effort was "A Memorial by the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel," the point being that, the land on which it stood having been taken for the Midland Railway, and a new lot having been assigned in another part of his native parish, the new lot should not be called Kirkthwaite but Cowgill. He made a great stir about it, and one day exclaimed with great delight to Bishop Goodwin, "Oh, my poor little book has been in the great places of the earth! the Queen has summoned it to Court!" He had sent it to her Majesty. "In all its rustic simplicity." The result was remarkable, and probably unparalleled. By an act of Parliament, in 1869, the name was changed from Kirkthwaite to Cowgill. Some time after the Queen's bereavement, the Professor received an invitation to Windsor. Shortly after his return to Cambridge, a friend said to him, "You have been to Court, Professor, since I saw you last." "No," he replied, "I have *not* been to Court; I have been to visit a Christian woman in her affliction." These are samples of what Bishop Goodwin thinks many might say about him. He was born in 1784 and died in 1873.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Joseph Lane is a Democratic candidate for the Senate of Oregon.

The Chicago brewers say they at least have no intention of increasing the price of beer this Summer.

N. L. Butler has declined the Greenback nomination for Congress in Oregon, and James K. Sears, of Polk County, has been nominated in his stead.

It is stated in San Francisco that the city has, within the past few years, invested $65,000,000 in mines by the assessment process, and that from these mines less than $5,000,000 have been received as dividends.

The Chicago *Times* extols the natural advantages of Wisconsin, which it calls "the New-England of the North-west," "a State with thirty-four and a half million acres and an inhabitant for every twenty-three."

A photograph of the monument to Gen. Wool was exhibited in a Binghamton school a few days ago, and the teacher asked what he did to make him great. Up went the hand of a diminutive youngster, who shouted, "Please, sir, he died."

The leading Chicago hotel-keepers deny, with much warmth, the story of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that they intend to multiply rates during the time of the Republican National Convention. They say they intend to accommodate all who come at the customary figures.

Arrangements are being made for a great Democratic mass-meeting at Winchester, Va., May 3. Senators Voorhees, Vance, and Gordon and Representatives Blackburn and Cox are among those asked to speak, and it is announced that the speeches will all be upon national topics.

The Indianapolis *Journal* favors the nomination of ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne, and says that with him for President and Congressman William Heilman for Governor, the State of Indiana can be carried by the Republicans in November against any nominations the Democrats can make.

A letter says that the Republicans of Jacksonville, Fla., at the election on the 6th inst., elected their whole ticket, except the Treasurer and two Councilmen out of nine, over a Conservative Democratic ticket, made up of the best men of the Democratic Party, with a Republican at the head for a blind.

Col. John W. Foster, lately confirmed as Minister to Russia, is at his home in Evansville, Ind., but will soon leave there with his family for Washington, and expects to sail on the 24th inst. for his post of duty. His family will sojourn in London and Paris while he goes to St. Petersburg and presents his credentials.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger-Standard* says that there are thousands of its party in that State who are thoroughly disgusted with the bunglers who are running the party, and that with a senseless platform, and a ticket containing Landers, Shanklin, De La Matyr, and other heavy weights, this Fall, the Democracy will be defeated by 30,000 majority.

The lady teachers of the public schools of New-Orleans, to the number of about 100, visited the Legislature last Wednesday afternoon to make a personal appeal to the members of both houses for the payment of their long-deferred salaries. They were much gratified upon being told that a bill for their relief had been introduced in the House only the day previous under a suspension of the rules.

Gen. Edward W. Hincks, who has lately resigned the position of commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis., after several years' service, bears upon his body the scars of many wounds. It is said that he was shot through both legs, one of his arms was broken by a rifle-ball, a piece of shell fractured his skull, a musket-ball passed through his body, and he received other wounds. He was left among the dead at Antietam, and his native town sent a coffin to bring home his remains.

GRANT TO THE UNION SOLDIERS.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

New-Orleans, La., April 9.—At the dinner given last night to Gen. Grant by the Federal officers of the Army and Navy of the late war, the General, in reply to the toast offered in his honor, said:

Gentlemen: I wish this part of the entertainment had come earlier, so that I might be through now and be enjoying your punishment. Your Chairman has honored me in his address far beyond what I deserve. I did the best I could, but the man who bore the musket was as worthy of credit as he who directed his course. I had your support and that of hundreds of thousands of others, to whom is due the praise. As to the result, I think we all agree now, even those who fought against us, that the war ended in the best way for all—North and South—throughout the whole nation. If those who fought against us for the separation of this nation had succeeded, we should have been disgraced in the eyes of the entire world. The honor that has been done to me abroad came to me because we were a great united nation, and was a recognition of our greatness as such. I believe now that, with the exception of questions of tariff and finance, upon which there will always be differences, that we shall progress as a unit, until we are regarded abroad as we now regard ourselves—the first nation on the earth—first in a military point of view, first in intelligence, first in wealth, and first in setting a good example to all who love liberty. While we fought for what we thought was right, and think so more and more every day, we did it, we must admit, partly from a selfish point of view, for we know that we are greater and more prosperous as one than we would be if divided. I hope you will all be happy in your adopted home, and find the same cordiality here as in the localities from which you started as soldiers. I thank you for this honor. [Applause.]

A LARGE GRAIN SHIPMENT.

St. Louis, April 11.—The tow-boat Iron Mountain left here to-day for New-Orleans with 800,000 bushels of corn in bulk, one of her barges having 100,000 bushels on board. The freight receipts amount to $36,000.

THE JUDGMENT OF DANIEL

JOHN ROGERS HERBERT'S LATEST WORK.

VISITING THE PAINTER OF SCRIPTURAL WORKS AT HIS BEAUTIFUL HOME IN KILBURN—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PICTURE FOR THE WESTMINSTER PALACE—SUSANNA AND THE ELDERS.

LONDON, March 20.—It is pleasant to step aside from the turmoil and excitement of practical politics to rest for an hour or two within the calm lines of art; to leave behind you the noise of the London streets and sit under the vine and fig tree of a painter who owns the freehold of his house, and, though in London, looks out from every window upon green turf and blue and yellow crocuses. For this relief, coupled with much pleasant art-talk and the first view of a great picture, I have to thank Mr. John Rogers Herbert, Royal Academician, who invited me, with a few others, to see his "Judgment of Daniel," painted for the central compartment of the north side of the Peers' Robing-room at the Palace of Westminster. A handsome residence at Kilburn is the home of the famous royal illustrator of the Scriptures, built upon the spot where, 700 years ago, an ancestor of ecclesiastical fame erected a priory. It was in his young and struggling days that Herbert fell in love with the site, and vowed that if ever he advanced his worldly possessions sufficiently it was there he would erect his studio and make his home. The incident reminds one of a similar resolve on the part of Dickens in regard to Gad's Hill. Both men looked forward, no doubt, in the same dreamy, hopeful way, never for a moment thinking that the happy time might come. How many others before and since have built their castles in the air, to have them remain aloft, unrealized visions! Next to achieving well-paid distinction one's self is the pleasure of contemplating that of a man who wears his honors gracefully and sits modestly in the calm sunshine of his success. And with what calm and quiet seclusion you may enjoy your honors and follow your occupation in this great busy city is only to be understood after a long acquaintance with art and artists, with literature and men of letters. At first blush, a stranger would imagine that a dignified repose is only to be had in the country. Not so; London has nooks and corners and rare suburban retreats, where only now and then the faint, distant hum of life is borne upon the breeze. Within Mr. Herbert's house you might fancy yourself away down in Kent or Surrey. One of his ancestors was a famous campanologist, and in his honor the artist calls his house "The Chimes." Many of Mr. Herbert's works are familiar to my readers in the United States; for he is an old man now, and his earliest exhibited pictures date back to 1830 and 1835. "The Appointed Hour" is still a popular engraving, representing the dead lover slain by a rival, and the heroine of the tragedy arriving to keep her tryst. "Haidee," "Prayer," "Desdemona Interceding for Cassio," "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1828," "Boarhunters Refreshed at the Gates of a Monastery," "The Signal," are other well-known works of this artist, belonging to what may be called the period anterior to the inspiration of the muse of history and to the discovery of his mission as a pictorial interpreter of Biblical lore and Christian life. It was in 1843 that he painted his first great Scriptural work, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." This was followed three years later by "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter Witnessing Four Monks Going to Execution," which is now enshrined in the Vernon Gallery. "Our Saviour Subject to His Parents at Nazareth" was exhibited in 1847, at about which time he was elected a Royal Academician and invited to give his assistance in the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament.

The subject which he was appointed to treat was "Lear" for the Poet's Hall, and he produced the now well-known fresco "Lear Disinherits Cordelia," a work which is a credit and an honor to British art. Note when next you visit the Palace of Westminster how distinct accuracy of detail may be combined with breadth of effect; how what may be called academical stateliness may be suggested in company with a free nobility of artistic treatment. There are cynics who affect to look down upon British art, but they neither understand nor appreciate the intense earnestness of a school that, above all others, is most successful in telling upon canvas the stories it aims at recording, and which catches in its realistic inspiration the form and pressure of the age. There is a grand individuality about the English school which is akin to the genius of Shakespeare, who, while he drew upon foreign sources for many of his plays, infused into characters and landscape his own individuality and the Englishism of his Warwickshire experiences. So it is in regard to the historical painters of England; and it is this characteristic grip of nationality, an artistic striving after the truth and a sense of responsibility to art, that gives a certain completeness and homogeneousness of style which is peculiarly satisfying to Englishmen after any long contemplation of foreign works that are merely painted on the lines of the old masters. The practical character of the English mind is a help to the poetical, when, instead of accepting the traditions of the old masters in the treatment of Eastern subjects, it prompts the artist to go out to the Holy Land and see for himself the effects of light and shade in connection with certain natural colors of soils and geological formations, of tree and shrub, of sun and moon. Many a "crucifixion" has been painted in a studio utterly regardless of the proper out-door effects of the awful scene. A man standing facing the sun upon the yellow soil of Judea, his back to the cold, blue sky of afternoon, gives a greenish shadow. Where do you see this eternal fact even suggested in an old master? You see it idealized, of course, for art is not a mere transcript of nature, in Mr. Herbert's pictures of out-door scenes, in his beautiful series of the Prodigal Son; and what is more, you feel in his Scripture subjects a direct human sympathy with his men and women. They never for a moment inspire an irreverent thought, and yet they do not tax your intellect so much as they touch your heart. Mark Twain and his "new pilgrims" would find nothing in them capable of burlesque; while the ordinary mind that would be touched with Fildes's "Returned Penitent," or Nicol's "Poor Man's Friend," would feel as much at home with Herbert's story of "Ruth," or with his grander biblical poem on canvas, "The Judgment of Daniel."

A BIBLICAL ROMANCE.

It was a revelation to me yesterday to stand before this new and colossal work, and with the artist himself at my elbow, an experience which your correspondent accepted as a compliment to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The work occupies entirely one side of Mr. Herbert's spacious studio. Entering the room one would almost feel that in a strangely real dream one was transported back to the mystic days which are now verified by the architectural and other discoveries of the great travelers and antiquarians whose treasures are the most interesting relics that fill the museums of the Old and New World. The spectator looking upon Mr. Herbert's "living and breathing" canvas is supposed to stand on the east bank of the Euphrates, after midday, and looking up the river to the north, between the two palaces of the period, which are connected by a viaduct. Immediately in front of you is the Palace of Nebopolassar, which was finished by his son, Nebuchadnezzar, and the vast ruins of which, by the way, still exist on the spot called Kasr. On the right are seen the famous hanging gardens built for Amyntis. Over these gardens to the north-east is seen the Tower of Belus, the ruins of which are known to exist to-day in the huge pile called the Mujelibe. Such are the architectural features of the work in front of which the great Biblical drama of the rescue of Susanna by the boy Daniel is being enacted. It is a busy scene, the active life of the city still going on in the distance, though the fate of Susanna trembles in the balance. It will be remembered that after the condemnation of Susanna by the false Elders, Daniel cried, "I am clear of her blood!" and brought her back to the place of judgment, near to the dwelling and garden of her husband Joachim, where Daniel, separating the Elders, questioned the first, and condemned him, saying, "Well hast thou lied against thine own head; for, behold! the angel of God, having received the sentence of Him, shall cut thee in two." Having put him aside, Daniel commanded that the other Elder should come. This is the moment of the picture—the crisis of the situation which the artist depicts—and the story is told with striking effect. The central figure is Daniel. Standing upon the flight of steps that lead to the judgment-seats, his youthful frame trembling with emotion, a terrible earnestness in his face, his arm authoritatively extended, he exclaims: "O thou seed of Canaan, and not of Judah! beauty hath deceived thee and lust hath perverted thy heart. * * * Well hast thou lied against thy head; for the angel of God waiteth with a sword to cut thee in two and destroy thee!" Already the faces of the two Elders (a sensualist, his history told in his face with sinister force,) is being seized by the officers. The lookers-on are crying aloud their gratitude to God, who saveth them that put their trust in Him. Susanna standing all the time in a prayerful attitude, a type of womanly grace and purity. It is a characteristic and motley crowd that is woven into the texture of the dramatic scene; and the figures have this artistic value, that they not only go to make up a fine, stirring composition, but every individual is taking his or her own particular interest in the scene. It was the inspiration of a true devotee that gave the artist the idea of setting this intense realism in a poetic glamour of allegory. For example, while a pure, true woman among the spectators lifts up her arms for very joy at Susanna's escape, another mocks the condemned Elder, shaking at him a peacock's feather, the emblem of vanity, while on her shoulder a monkey is stealing fruit from a basket—typical of the other false Elder. This vein of allegory runs through the entire assembly, and yet without, in any instance, detracting from the apparent reality and truthfulness of the scene. There is a boy who holds a hunting-lynx, blinded, though flecked with eyes, typical of the lust-blinded Elders, while over his shoulders he bears a dead gazelle, allegorical of those tender victims alluded to by Daniel, the Daughters of Israel. A striking group in the assembly are the boy-companions of Daniel—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who were afterward to be cast into the fiery furnace. Near them stand Alphanes and Malesar, (who had charge of the boys,) the eunuch, a remarkable figure of the Egyptian type, with thick black beard and watchful, cunning eyes. A child in its mother's arms has fed a gazelle with flowers; the animal is introduced as the type of the Daughter of Judah, Susanna. There is a Hebrew woman holding a harp, in the strings of which are entangled willow leaves. This is one of those captive daughters of Zion, from whom, in the midst of their tears, was demanded a song. I do not remember in any pictorial work illustrative of Bible history where poetic and Christian allegory is introduced with so much subtlety as in this modern realization of the judgment of Daniel. The very essence of its successful interpolation into the general story lies in the fact that you may see it or not, just as you have or have not the poetic faculty. An ordinary observer would require the undercurrent of imagery that flows behind this great illustration of Biblical romance to be indicated. He would never suspect the beautiful suggestiveness of the hooded lynx, the stricken hart, the peacock's feather, the willow-twined harp, so deftly and unostentatiously are they dropped into the otherwise realistic grouping of the witnesses of Daniel's inspired judgment. As a rule, painters of religious art force their allegorical subjects, which is utterly destructive to anything like an appeal to human sympathy. In the same way, some of the fathers in their learned commentaries lost much of their power in a straining after allegory and parable. It was Selden who said that they too often looked out for Scriptural allegory before they understood the literal sense of the passages they professed to examine. Mr. Herbert has caught the Oriental tone of the Scriptures and the habit of Eastern thought sufficiently to pervade his subject with half-hidden meanings outside the broad human episode in the life of the young Babylonian captive, and herein he teaches a lesson which cannot be too thoughtfully pondered by artists who affect Biblical and Eastern subjects. In regard to the technicalities of his art, the painter of this new work is a master, who goes to nature and to fact, both for his figures and his effects, his details of architecture and costumes, and the historic atmosphere, which he manages to reproduce in the very habits, manners, and customs of his human accessories. You feel, while looking upon the overthrow of the false Elders in sight of the garden and house of Joachim, that the ordinary business of the City of Babylon is going on; you catch glimpses of both in the streets, there is literally a background that pulsates with the beauty and life of the Eastern town, all of which help the singular realism of the scene in the immediate foreground. Every item of dress and architecture is a careful study. Lavater himself could not have been more true to the theory of man's vices and virtues coming out in his countenance than is Mr. Herbert in the physiognomy of the characters in his episode of Bible history. The sublime energy of Daniel's youthful face, the patient eyes of Susanna, the vengeful looks of the Jewish executioners, the vicious sensuality of the first of the false Elders, and the individual reflection of the dramatic story in the various faces of the crowd—these are the principal triumphs of the painter's art. The grouping is eminently pleasing to the eye, which also finds much satisfaction in the color and harmony of the composition. It is a grand work, a fitting companion of the "Moses" which already adorns the committee-room of the House of Lords. Mr. Herbert remarks to me, while I am standing before his latest work, that the spectator should bear in mind that the chamber to be decorated is the Hall of Judgment, where the Lords hear final appeals, and that the pictures on the walls are intended to convey to him that the judgments given within it are founded on the Divine law. Hence, on the west side, the series begins with "The Bringing Down the Tables of the Law on Mount Sinai." The centres on the north and south walls are "The Judgment of Solomon" and the inspired "Judgment of Daniel." Both these judgments are directed against false witnesses. Opposite the "Moses" it is proposed to have an illustration of the completion of the earlier dispensation by the law of love delivered by our Lord on the mount. The English Government pays Mr. Herbert for each of these works $25,000.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. MANCIUS S. HUTTON.

The Rev. Dr. Mancius S. Hutton, for many years one of the best-known ministers of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in this City, died suddenly yesterday of paralysis of the heart at his home, No. 47 East Ninth-street. Dr. Hutton was born at Troy, N. Y., in 1803. At the age of 10 years he came to this City, where his father, Timothy Hutton, was a prominent merchant. He was fitted for college at the private school of the famous old blind teacher, Joseph Nelson, and entered Columbia College, whence he graduated in 1823. From the college he went to Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1826, and soon afterward receiving his license to preach from what was then the Second Presbytery of New-York. His first work in the ministry was that of a missionary of the Reformed Church in the Valley of the Wawarsing, Ulster County, N. Y., where he remained for one year. He then accepted a call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at German Valley, Morris County, N. J., where he preached until 1834. In that year he was called to be a colleague of the Rev. James Matthews in the Pastorate of the old South Church, situated in what was then called Garden-street, and is now known as Exchange-place. The old church was burned in the great fire of 1835, and the congregation became divided on the question where to rebuild. One portion decided to build on Washington-square, then considered very far up town. The other built in Murray-street, whence they afterward removed to the present South Church on Fifth-avenue. Both the Pastors of the old church went with the Washington-square congregation. After about two years of service there Dr. Matthews resigned, and Dr. Hutton became sole Pastor, a position which he filled for nearly 40 years. The congregation gradually moved up town as the City extended itself, and a different class took its place in the vicinity of the church. The attendance diminished and the income decreased, until finally it was thought expedient to close the church, and the society disbanded in November, 1876. Since that time Dr. Hutton had no regular charge, although preaching very often in the pulpits of other churches. Although marked by no momentous events, Dr. Hutton's life was a very busy one. At the time of his death he was a Trustee of Columbia College, a Councilor of the New-York University, a Director of the American Bible Society and of various other benevolent and religious institutions, Chaplain of both the State and General Society of the Cincinnati, Secretary of the Chi Alpha Ministerial Association, and President of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church. His degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1841. His death was unexpected, although his health had not been very good for some time. On Saturday evening he attended a meeting of the Chi Alpha Association, and went home feeling quite well. He died before completing his toilet yesterday morning. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow, in the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place. The interment will be private. Dr. Hutton was married in this City in 1836, and his widow and three sons survive him. Mrs. Hutton is now very ill, and probably will not long survive her husband. Of the three sons one is a Pastor in New-Brunswick, N. J., another is a physician in this City, and the third is an instructor in the Columbia College School of Mines.

A NEWARK EXECUTOR SUED.

A suit is now pending in the Court of Chancery, Newark, N. J., in which Cephas M. Woodruff, an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church and President of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, is defendant, and Mrs. Caroline Porter, of No. 551 High-street, the plaintiff. Mrs. Porter is a widow and Mr. Woodruff is the Executor of the estate of her husband. Among the property left were a number of shares of Central Railroad stock. At the time of the panic a few years since these were nearly worthless. When quoted at 13, they were ostensibly sold by him at that figure, but it is claimed now that the stock had been held and transferred at 85 in the name of Mrs. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff alleges that he sold the stock at 13 at the earnest request of Mrs. Porter. His alleged irregularities in connection with the management of this estate, as well as his management of the affairs of Bethany Church, came to the knowledge of his church, and he has been requested not to officiate at communion until satisfactory explanation can be made. The suit in chancery is brought to recover the difference in the price of the shares sold for Mrs. Porter.

TERRIBLE FALL FROM A ROOF.

THE FLIGHT OF A COLORED MAN FROM A POLICEMAN AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Patrolman John Seims, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patroling past the tenement-house No. 128 Leonard-street, he was informed that a young colored man was lying dead in the rear yard of the premises, having been found there a short time previous by one of the tenants. The body was removed to the Mulberry-Street Police Station, where it was identified as that of Ormand St. John Reed, aged 19, of No. 29 Pell-street. An examination of the body showed that one leg was fractured, and that the deceased had received injuries of a terrible nature, which must have resulted in his almost instant death. Capt. Kealy instituted an inquiry in regard to the manner in which Reed met his death, and became satisfied that, as he was last seen on the roof in company with a colored woman, he had fallen off, and so received the injuries which resulted in death. During the afternoon a rumor gained circulation that he had been driven from the roof by a policeman, who fired a shot at him, and on investigating this rumor it was ascertained that between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of white and colored men and women were acting in a very disorderly manner in front of the house which is a four-story tenement, inhabited chiefly by colored women of bad character. It is one of the worst resorts in the Fourteenth Precinct, and has given the Police a great deal of trouble. The men on post have orders to prevent the assemblage of disorderly characters in front of the premises. When Patrolman Mitchell came up with the disorderly crowd he ordered them to disperse. Reed refused to leave, and abused the officer. The latter attempted to arrest him, when Reed and two colored women ran into the house pursued by the policeman. They ran up to the roof and thither the officer followed them. Mitchell says that when he reached the roof Reed had disappeared, and he found the two colored women there. He told these women to keep off the street or he would arrest them. The women went into their room and the officer left the house and continued on his post. He thought no more of the incident until he was informed of the finding of Reed's body in the yard. He is under the impression that the negro, in endeavoring to evade arrest, crawled too near the edge of the roof, and fell into the yard beneath. Phœbe Tuttle, living in Buffalo-avenue, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, one of the colored women who was in Reed's company when Officer Mitchell drove them off the street, was hunted up by Capt. Kealy. She told the Captain that Reed ran up to the roof ahead of the policeman, and she and another woman followed him. Reed appeared anxious to avoid the officer, and when they got to the roof he concealed himself behind the chimney. The officer failed to find him, and she saw nothing more of him until his dead body was found in the yard. She stated positively that no pistol-shot was fired.

Coroner Knox has assumed charge of the case. The colored girl, Phœbe Tuttle, was sent to the House of Detention to insure her presence at the inquest.

COAL TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

A BUSY SEASON EXPECTED—BOATMEN ALLOWED AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S RATES.

KINGSTON, April 10.—The first loaded coal-boats for the season of 1880 arrived to-day at this city, the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The canal this year opened two weeks in advance of last season. This will give the boatmen an opportunity to make at least one trip more than in 1879. There are other evidences that this season is likely to rank much ahead of others for a long term of years. Last year the boats averaged 11 trips from the mines, while in 1878 they averaged only 8. The largest average for any season has been 16 trips, but officers of the company insist that this year the average of 16 will, in all probability, be surpassed. The number of trips in a season is almost wholly dependent upon the demand for coal. A brisk market means that every boat will rush throughout the season, carrying as heavy loads and making trips as rapidly as possible; while, on the other hand, an overstocked market will virtually kill all canal business. This year the market is not glutted; in fact, there are large orders now on file that cannot be filled for a long time. The Rondout coal docks, with a capacity for 100,000 tons, are nearly empty, and the season will be far advanced before any coal is docked at this city.

The canal company have granted boatmen an advance of 5 cents per ton for freight over last year. This will require an increased expenditure upon the part of the company of not less than $50,000. This is rating the shipments of coal to tide-water for the season at only 1,000,000 tons, while it is probable that that quantity will be greatly exceeded. Last year, when the outlook was at least 25 per cent. poorer than at present, 1,050,000 tons were brought down. The largest shipments made in any year were in 1868, when they reached over 1,500,000 tons. There would be no cause for surprise should the result this year come very near that of 1868. Even placing the figures as ridiculously low as 1,000,000 tons there will be $50,000 passed over to the boatmen, chiefly of this city, that they would not have received at last year's rates. This item alone will offset the failure of the past Winter's ice crop, which sorely afflicted the poorer classes in this section. At the increased rates a boat will net $6 50 increase each trip, while if 15 or 16 trips are made $100 will be cleared over the earnings of last year.

J. & J. DOBSON'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Of the numerous business buildings which have sprung up in West Fourteenth-street during the last few years, probably the most imposing structure is No. 40, which is exclusively occupied by J. & J. Dobson, the extensive dealers in carpets, tapestries, and kindred lines of goods. This well-known firm have commodious branch warehouses in Boston and Philadelphia, which receive, in common with the New-York house, supplies of stock from the Messrs. Dobson's manufactory in Germantown, Penn., and from all the noted foreign markets. Purchasers can now find in the various departments of the warerooms in this City all grades and patterns of carpetings, from the modest ingrain at 45 cents per yard to the richest and most luxurious Brussels, Axminster, and Persian grades. The most recent novelties in the way of patterns are small but rich Persian designs, the prevailing colors being old gold, blue, and olive shades. In the finest specimens of Axminster are rich shadings of olive, Nile green, and blue. On the upper floors are stored an infinite variety of imported Turkish, Persian, and Indian goods, blankets, and woolen cloth. In a large assortment of Oriental rugs are to be found some of Indian manufacture, known as the "Ahloowalia," valued at from $200 to $500 each, and the "Deccan," sold at prices varying from $150 to $500. In the line of Turkish and Persian rugs, there are the "Oushak," the "Merzapore," the "Yordes," "Kissam," "Agra," and other varieties, valued at from $9 50 to $500. The facilities for the examination of the goods of this firm and for observing the effects of light and shade are admirable throughout the entire building, extending, as it does, from Fourteenth to Thirteenth street.

CARRIED OFF BODILY AND ROBBED.

John Mangfred, of No. 85 Sullivan-street, was walking through Mulberry-street about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw four men standing on a street corner. As he approached one of them asked him what time it was. He took out his watch for the purpose of ascertaining the hour, when the four men suddenly rushed upon him, and lifting him off the sidewalk by his head and feet, carried him into an alleyway at No. 31 Mulberry-street. Here they rifled his clothing of the watch, money, and other property, and ran away. Mangfred cried loudly for assistance, and attracted the attention of Officer Dugan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who succeeded in capturing three of the highwaymen. They gave their names as Peter Maxwell, Jr., 28 years, No. 64 Mulberry-street; James Waters, 26 years, No. 3 Mulberry-street, and James Dwyer, 22 years, No. 117 Leonard-street. They were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Justice Bixby. They pleaded not guilty, and were each held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron von Friesen, of Germany, and Shorokui Agu Takato, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; ex-Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., and Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A NEW GATLING-GUN.

According to the London papers, all the most terrible and deadly weapons of war hitherto introduced appear to have been thrown into the shade by an improved Gatling-gun which was exhibited recently by Dr. R. J. Gatling to a number of experts, at the offices of Sir William Armstrong & Co. This weapon is capable of firing 1,000 shots per minute, and killing a man or a horse at a mile range. The gun has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces, and easily carried about, can be applied to military or naval use, and the mechanism of it is simplicity itself. The revolving barrel has 10 compartments, into which, as they whirl round, metal cartridges drop from a tall oblong case fixed over the centre of the barrel. At each turn of the handle 10 shots are fired, and their dispersion is accomplished by a sliding apparatus. The size of shot in different calibre guns of this class ranges from musket-balls to half-pounders. By the use of this implement, three men can do the work of 300 riflemen. A quarter of a million dollars are said to have been spent on experiments necessary to perfect the gun, which is now regarded by military experts as a complete success.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE SUGGESTED—A CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Observer* has reason to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury will be created a Duke. There is some talk of Mr. Goschen succeeding Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

Among the various suggestions made one has met with considerable favor, namely, that Mr. Gladstone be called to the House of Lords, and assume the Premiership as First Lord of the Treasury; that Lord Hartington be leader in the House of Commons and Minister of War, and Lord Granville be made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 12.—There have been returned to the House of Commons, up to the present, 345 Liberals, 228 Conservatives, and 51 Home Rulers.

A summons has been issued for a Cabinet council, to be held on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone has finally declined a public reception in London.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "The Viceroy will start for Simla on the 12th inst. It appears beyond doubt that he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State, but is prepared to retain office until the arrival of his successor.

FRENCH AND GERMAN POLITICS.

THE WAR ON THE JESUITS—BISMARCK ON THE PROPOSED GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, April 11.—Catholic journals publish letters from Bishops protesting against the decrees. The *France* says the Government contemplates measures to prevent further manifestations on the part of the Bishops, and that the Minister of Public Worship will probably address a letter to all French prelates reminding them of the provisions of the Concordat and declaring the firm resolve of the Government to cause the laws to be respected.

The *République Française*, in an article supposed to have been written by M. Gambetta, denounces the Jesuits, unauthorized religious congregations, Jerome Bonapartists, and even the Church itself, as the sworn foe of the Republic.

BERLIN, April 11.—The following is the reply of Prince Bismarck to a letter from Herr Buehler, who forwarded a copy of his motion for a congress to promote a general disarmament. Prince Bismarck says: "I am so occupied with the practical urgent business of the present, that I am unable to devote attention to a possibility of the future which I fear neither of us will see. Not until you succeed in winning over our neighbors to your plans, could I, in behalf of our ever-defensive Fatherland, undertake the responsibility of such proposals. But even then I fear the mutual control of nations over the armaments of their neighbors would be difficult and uncertain, and that it would be far from easy to create a forum which could effectively exercise such control."

The *Temps* says it seems certain that Prince Hohenlohe will depart from Paris within 10 days to occupy his new post for four months, after which time he will return to Paris. Baron von Radowitz will succeed Prince Hohenlohe at Paris during the latter's absence.

BURMAH'S BRUTAL KING.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Rangoon reports that 700 men, women, boys, girls, priests, and foreigners have been burned alive under the towers of the city walls, as a sacrifice for the restoration of the King's health. The panic in Mandalay is frightful, and hundreds of people are leaving the city. The King's illness is said to be leprosy.

A Calcutta dispatch says that Theebaw's son and heir, who was only a few months old, and a brother of the late King have both died of small-pox. Astrologers have advised Theebaw to remove the capital to Mount Shobo, the original seat of the present dynasty.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF DYING.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Prince Gortschakoff passed a very bad night last night, and has been delirious, and is extremely weak this evening. The Czar has visited him and summoned Prince Gortschakoff's two sons to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, April 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says it is reported in Russian circles there that the death of Prince Gortschakoff is hourly expected.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, April 11.—The Cabinet Council has decided that it would not be expedient to advise the King to commute the sentence of Otero.

MOSCOW, April 11.—A railway collision occurred near here on the 9th inst. Three persons were killed and six injured.

LONDON, April 11.—The steamer Pouyer-Quertier, which is laying the English connecting cable of the new French Cable Company, arrived at Penzance to-day. She left Brest yesterday, laid the cable to a point some distance off Mount's Bay, and buoyed it. She will land the shore end as early as possible, and pay out to the buoyed end, which will complete the work. The weather has been fine.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is announced there that Gen. Skobeleff will not leave St. Petersburg for Central Asia.

A dispatch from Kabul says Mahomed Jan is expected to arrive there in a few days.

A Madrid correspondent reports that a Cabinet council has resolved to propose to the King that the death sentence of Otero be carried out this week. The Liberal leaders, Otero's counsel, and inhabitants of the city are actively interceding for the prisoner.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that great floods have occurred in the neighborhood of Ismid. Adabazar has been submerged, and the people are in great distress.

A dispatch from Kabul says Abdurrahman Khan is still at Kundus. If the tribes determine to make a stand, the place chosen will probably be between Shanjui and Muker.

A dispatch from Madrid says King Alfonso has signed Otero's death warrant.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M.—For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, higher barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds, generally veering to south-easterly, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

For the lake region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from south to west, falling preceded in the east portion by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, generally shifting to south and west, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-east to south-west winds, lower barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather. For the North Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Eastport, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, and Cape Henry, and cautionary signals are ordered for Cape Hatteras and Kitty Hawk.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	38°	41°	3:30 P. M.	42°	38°
6 A. M.	37°	37°	6 P. M.	40°	34°
9 A. M.	39°	38°	9 P. M.	38°	29°
12 M.	40°	40°	12 P. M.	36°	26°

Average temperature yesterday.......35⅝
Average temperature same date last year.......38¾

COLUMBUS'S LOST ANCHOR.

From the London Telegraph.

A relic which has just been found at the south-west extremity of the Island of Trinidad carries us back in thought to one of the most interesting eras in the history of mankind. An anchor has just been discovered at Point Arenas, upon the south-west coast of Trinidad, which bears the date of 1497 imprinted upon its stock, and is believed to be a relic of Columbus. During his third voyage to the West, the little fleet of Columbus came to anchor at Point Arenas, off Trinidad, and it is known that one night the ships encountered no inconsiderable danger from a tidal wave, occasioned by the sudden swelling of one of the rivers which empties itself into the Gulf of Paria. Happily, the only damage sustained was the loss of the Admiral's anchor, and this anchor Señor Agostino believes that, while excavating in his garden at Point Arenas, he has just brought to light. It weighs about 1,100 pounds, and was at first supposed to be of Phœnician origin, but careful inspection has revealed the date of 1497 upon the stock, and it seems by no means improbable that it crossed the Atlantic on board the vessel which in the following year carried the Genoese adventurer outward upon his third voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.

MAKING VOTES FOR GRANT.

THE PRIVATE CHARACTERS OF GENTLEMEN ATTACKED BY ANTI-THIRD TERMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The anti-third termers here are about to get themselves into trouble by the free use they make of words, and the manner in which they bandy about the reputations of gentlemen. Late last week a circular against a third term for Gen. Grant was issued, and this is now being scattered broadcast throughout the State. The circular speaks of the "boss" system in politics, and denounces the leaders as demagogues. It then goes on to describe the so-called "bosses" in this language: "Shepherd in Washington, Tweed and Kelly in New-York, McManes in Philadelphia, are familiar instances of these local chiefs while on a larger field of action, Senators Cameron, Conkling, and perhaps Logan are the most conspicuous. The system is one which inevitably tends to its own extension and perpetuation. When one 'boss' is dethroned he is succeeded by another; and, unless the most efficient means of prevention are taken, we shall ere long see in every State and every large city a 'boss,' who practically rules it, and uses the public revenues for the virtual enslavement of those who contribute to them."

This circular was from the pen of Mr. Henry C. Lea, a well-known book publisher of Philadelphia, and was being distributed at the Union League House on Saturday evening by E. Dunbar Lockwood, who is an associate of Mr. Lea in the fight against the third term. Mr. James McManes, who is referred to in the circular, happened to be in the house, and observed Mr. Lockwood distributing the circulars. Stepping up to him Mr. McManes said to Mr. Lockwood: "Do you know this man McManes, whose name is made such free use of in the circular?" "No; I do not," replied Mr. Lockwood; "I did not write the circular." "But you are distributing it," returned Mr. McManes. "I am the McManes referred to in that document, and what is said there is a tissue of falsehoods." He then dealt Mr. Lockwood a slight blow on the cheek, and said "There, take that, for the present."

This incident created intense excitement in the League House, and there is talk of bringing the matter before the Board of Directors. Mr. McManes stated to-day that he had always been opposed to Grant's nomination, but that this action of the anti-third-term people would force him to support Grant. He will follow up the persons who issued the circular, and there is no doubt that a libel suit will be the result. Mr. McManes is a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. His choice is Mr. Conkling. This wanton attack upon him, and comparing him to Tweed, has so enraged him that he will cast his whole influence for Grant's nomination and election, to show his vilifiers that his character must not be traduced, and that they cannot drag men's reputations in the mud without suffering therefor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday morning at 12:30 o'clock in a large brick building on Dock-street, between Front and Second streets. The structure was built for an ice-house, but was filled with hay and grain. The building was owned by J. H. Ahrens and the contents by Preston, Cummings & Co. The flames quickly extended to the brick store of Antonio Rush, at the corner of Front and Dock streets, and the family of Mr. Lewis Solomon, who resided above the store, were with difficulty rescued, escaping with nothing but their night-clothes. The hardware store of George A. Peck, next adjoining the Rush building, on Front-street, soon caught fire, and while the firemen and citizens were endeavoring to save the stock, the western wall of the Ahrens building fell, crushing in the Front-street stores and compelling those persons in Peck's store to make a rush for life. All were successful except Capt. William Ellerbrook, of the tug Nyca, whose body was found in the building this morning, burned to a crisp; and near by, with a piece of his master's coat, lay a faithful dog which always followed at his heels. Mr. John Farrow succeeded in getting out, but fell unconscious in the street. He was picked up and remains unconscious. His condition is critical, but he is much improved. Mr. Joseph H. Walters had his hands and face badly burned. Mr. Charles Burkheimer, in making his escape, received many bruises and had his left arm broken in two places. Mr. Bryant Swann's hands and face were badly burned. Capt. Charles D. Myers, George Quinee, Oscar Parsley, Jr., Frank Meier, Albert Gore, and others, escaped with severe burns and bruises. The loss will aggregate $25,000, on which the insurance amounts to about $18,000. At one time, with a favorable wind, the whole block was threatened, but the flames were finally subdued.

About noon on Saturday a fire was discovered on the roof of McClintock's Hotel, at Petroleum Centre, Penn., and in a few minutes the entire building was ablaze. A heavy wind carried the flames across the street to Burns's shoe store, whence they spread to the Exchange Hotel, the Opera-house, the freight depot, and many residences. A request for aid was telegraphed to Titusville, and in less than half an hour several fire companies arrived from that city. The conflagration was subdued after destroying 15 buildings, most of which were empty. Mrs. H. H. Warner, 65 years of age, who was confined to bed by sickness, was removed from her residence apparently dead. She revived, however, but cannot live. The following is a partial list of the losses: Burns' shoe store, loss, $500; three unoccupied buildings adjoining, loss, $500; Exchange Hotel and the Opera-house, owned by R. Werber, loss, $2,500, insurance, $800; White's residence, loss, $200; A. S. Hughes's grocery, loss, $1,500; McClintock's hotel, loss, $1,000; Warner's feed store, loss, $2,000; Phelps's grocery, loss, $200.

The Purcell House, one of the largest hotels in Norfolk, Va., took fire early Saturday morning, and was damaged to the extent, probably, of $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue on the second floor, and spread to the top of the building so rapidly that before the guests were awake many of the rooms were filled with smoke. Men, women, and children rushed out of their chambers, and the confusion and fright were very great. The flames were extinguished with great difficulty, and the furniture in the building was badly damaged by the water. The loss is covered by insurance in the Commercial Union, of London; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; North British Mercantile, Western Assurance Company, and Lynchburg (Va.) Insurance Company.

A dispatch from Black Earth, Wis., to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the building occupied by Stanford & Logan as a general merchandise store was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at an early hour. The loss on the stock is $7,500; insured in the North American for $3,000, and in the Hartford for $1,500. The loss on the building is $2,500; insurance, $1,500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by burglars, the safe having been drilled and the door blown open.

A two-story tenement block, on Washington-street, Haverhill, Mass., occupied by 10 families, was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday. Smith H. Brown, alias McHenry, 38 years of age, and Charles Abbott, about 56 years of age, who occupied an attic, were suffocated and their bodies partly burned. Mrs. Emma Roberts was severely burned in the face and injured internally by jumping out of a window. The estimated loss is $2,000; fully insured.

A fire occurred at 5:30 o'clock last evening on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 211 Centre-street, occupied by Charles Darragh as a book-bindery; damage, $500. P. J. Hill, machinist; G. W. Fleck, glass-cutter, and J. W. Fleck, cloth-sponger, on the lower floors of the building, sustained losses by water aggregating $500. The building was damaged to the extent of $300.

The residence of Mrs. M. H. Provost was destroyed by fire at 11 A. M. yesterday. The loss is $3,500; no insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin. A fire in the New-Jersey Rubber Company's factory, at New-Brunswick, yesterday morning, destroyed machinery to the value of $10,000; insured. This fire was also of incendiary origin.

An incendiary fire on Saturday destroyed the barn of Dr. R. M. Young, at Painesville, Ohio, together with adjoining bath and engine houses, and the barn of H. B. Dickinson, which contained two horses and valuable carriages. Estimated loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,500 in the North American, and $400 in Glen's Falls.

The Congregational Church at Eliot, Me., was destroyed yesterday by a fire which originated in a defective chimney. Loss about $8,500; no insurance. A house situated in the rear of the church and occupied by George C. Ireland was also burned. The loss, which is estimated at $3,000, is covered by insurance.

The stock in the tailor shop of Michael Spiro, No. 28 Avenue C, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $500.

CANADIANS GOING TO THE WEST.

From the Montreal Witness, March 25.

Not only the newly-arrived immigrants are westward bound, but our French Canadians are moving at the rate of 60 and 70 a day. The Grand Trunk Railway ticket office, in St. James-street, has been crowded recently with parties, who pay, on the average, $25 each for their passages to the States of Michigan and Colorado, while some are destined for distant places in California. Fifteen cars laden with passengers from the New-England States left Bonaventure Depot yesterday morning for the Western States. Railway men say the exodus commenced earlier this year than in former years, and the numbers are increasing daily. Not only are the young men—the bone and sinew of our country—leaving, but many of them are accompanied by their aged parents and young brothers and sisters. A large number of mechanics, chiefly carpenters, who have been receiving starvation rates of wages in this city for some time back, are being engaged to go to Colorado and other places to prepare lumber, &c., for new railways. They are guaranteed work for six months at remunerative rates in comparison to what they have been receiving here. One of these employed was heard to say yesterday: "I am going now, never to return, I hope. I had to work and find myself with tools for from 75 cents to $1 a day, and not enough work even at these prices."

THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE EIGHT LEAGUE CLUBS—PLAY TO BEGIN MAY 1.

The base-ball season of 1880 promises to be of the liveliest and most interesting character. The eight clubs which represent the League this year are: Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Providence, Worcester, and Troy. The members of each of these nines are in splendid condition. It is the general opinion that the club which carries off the honors this year will be obliged to do the hardest work that has ever been done in the ball-field in a single season. According to the schedule the playing this year will commence May 1, at Cincinnati, between the Chicago and Cincinnati nines. These two nines will also play on the same ground May 4 and 5, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16, and at Cleveland July 10, 13, and 14. The engagements of the clubs are fixed as follows:

Chicago and Cleveland, at Cleveland, Sept. 9, 10, and 11; Buffalo and Chicago, at Buffalo, May 25, 26, and 27; Boston and Chicago, at Boston, Sept. 4, 6, and 7; Chicago and Boston, at Boston, May 29, June 1 and 2, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7; Providence and Chicago, at Providence, June 4, 5, and 8, and July 27, 29, and 31; Worcester and Chicago, at Worcester, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 21, 23, and 24; Troy and Chicago, at Troy, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 16, 17, and 20; Chicago and Cincinnati, at Chicago, May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22.

Cleveland and Cincinnati, at Cleveland, May 25, 26, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7; Buffalo and Cincinnati, at Buffalo, July 10, 13, and 14, and Sept. 9, 10, and 11; Boston and Cincinnati, at Boston, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 16, 17, and 20; Providence and Cincinnati, at Providence, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 21, 23, and 24; Worcester and Cincinnati, at Worcester, May 29, June 1 and 2, and July 27, 29, and 31; Troy and Cincinnati, at Troy, June 4, 5, and 8, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7.

Chicago and Cleveland, at Chicago, May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; Cincinnati and Cleveland, at Cincinnati, May 13, 14, and 15, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; Cleveland and Buffalo, at Buffalo, May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16; Boston and Cleveland, at Boston, June 4, 5, and 8, and July 27, 29, and 31; Providence and Cleveland, at Providence, May 29, June 1 and 2, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7; Worcester and Cleveland, at Worcester, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 16, 17, and 20; Troy and Cleveland, at Troy, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 21, 23, and 24.

Chicago and Buffalo, at Chicago, May 13, 14, and 15, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; Cincinnati and Buffalo, at Cincinnati, May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; Cleveland and Buffalo, at Cleveland, May 1, 4, and 5, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22; Boston and Buffalo, at Boston, June 10, 12, and 14, and July 21, 23, and 24; Buffalo and Providence, at Providence, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 21, 23, and 24; Providence and Buffalo, at Providence, June 16, 17, and 19, and July 16, 17, and 20; Worcester and Buffalo, at Worcester, June 4, 5, and 8, and Aug. 3, 5, and 7; Troy and Buffalo, at Troy, May 29, 31, and June 2, and July 27, 29, and 31.

Chicago and Boston, at Chicago, July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; Cincinnati and Boston, at Cincinnati, July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; Cleveland and Boston, at Cleveland, June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2; Buffalo and Boston, at Buffalo, June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; Boston and Providence, at Providence, May 1, 5, and 20, and Sept. 14, 15, and 18; Worcester and Boston, at Worcester, May 14, July 10 and 14, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; Troy and Boston, at Troy, May 24, 25, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7.

Chicago and Providence, at Chicago, July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; Cincinnati and Providence, at Cincinnati, July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; Cleveland and Providence, at Cleveland, June 22, 23, 24, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; Buffalo and Providence, at Buffalo, June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2; Boston and Providence, at Boston, May 4, 18, and 22, and Sept. 15, 17, and 22; Worcester and Providence, at Worcester, May 7, 11, and 26, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; Troy and Providence, at Troy, July 10, 13, and 14, and Sept. 9, 10, and 11.

Chicago and Worcester, at Chicago, June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; Cincinnati and Worcester, at Cincinnati, June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 31, and Sept. 1 and 2; Cleveland and Worcester, at Cleveland, July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; Buffalo and Worcester, at Buffalo, July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; Boston and Worcester, at Boston, May 13 and 15, and July 13, and Sept. 9, 10, and 11; Providence and Worcester, at Providence, May 8, 25, and 27, and Sept. 4, 6, and 7; Troy and Worcester, at Troy, May 18, 20, and 22, and Sept. 14, 15, and 16.

Chicago and Troy, at Chicago, June 22, 23, and 24, and Aug. 31, and Sept. 1 and 2; Cincinnati and Troy, at Cincinnati, June 26, 28, and 29, and Aug. 24, 26, and 28; Cleveland and Troy, at Cleveland, July 5, 6, and 8, and Aug. 17, 19, and 21; Buffalo and Troy, at Buffalo, July 1, 2, and 3, and Aug. 10, 12, and 14; Boston and Troy, at Boston, May 7, 8, and 11, and Sept. 28, 29, and 30; Providence and Troy, at Providence, May 13, 14, and 15, and Sept. 24, 25, and 27; Worcester and Troy, at Worcester, May 1, 4, and 5, and Sept. 18, 21, and 22.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

HALIFAX, April 11.—A dispatch from Yarmouth says the steamer Dominion and the schooner Yarmouth Packet, bound to St. John, came into collision in Grand Passage before daylight this morning. The schooner was cut into the side, but with the aid of the steamer she was got into shoal water and beached. She is seriously damaged, but can be repaired in a few days. The Dominion arrived at Yarmouth uninjured.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, April 11.—The schooner Cohasset, which was ashore at North Haven, Fox Island, Me., has been gotten off with little damage, and arrived here yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The schooner J. S. Cotter, Capt. Black, from Guadaloupe, before reported ashore at Cape Henlopen, was hauled off during the night by the tug North America, and towed to this port this afternoon. She is leaking.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—The disabled steamer Rio Grande is still at the Passes awaiting the arrival of a Mallory Line steamer to tow her to Galveston. The Tow-boat Company has made two attempts to tow the Rio Grande, but gave up the job as hazardous.

Before the lost steamer Syria left New-Orleans an investigation showed a crack in the rudder-post, and the question of docking her was discussed, but the engineer decided, as the crack was an old one, that they could get back to Liverpool before making repairs.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The signal officer at Highland Light, Mass., reports the schooner John L. Merrill, with sugar for Boston, ashore four miles west of the station. The crew were saved.

WHENCE CANADA GETS ITS COLD.

Mr. H. G. Venner, of Montreal, says, in a communication to the Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald*: "Our extreme cold is almost uniformly produced by a wind blowing from a point to the north of west. Such a wind is both cold and dry. Being dry, in passing along it imbibes moisture rapidly, causing cold. Being also cold, it quickly absorbs heat from the surface of the earth, and when this continues for several hours of any day and toward sunset it becomes calm, we then usually have the lowest state of the thermometer. In Canada, these extremes of cold usually last about three days; the nor'-wester beginning about noon of one day, blowing fiercely for that afternoon, becoming almost calm in the evening—then a cold night. Next day the wind is not so high, but still from a north-westerly point. Again, toward sunset, there is a calm, with the thermometer more or less below zero. In the morning it may be observed that the force of the cold is breaking. If the wind veers round to a point south of west, there will be a few flurries of snow, very threatening in appearance, but amounting to very little in reality. We never have any snow to speak of from the west. If, however, the wind passes to the east, we have several hours of bitter cold, possibly not showing more than 12° to 18° above zero, but intensely unpleasant. By and by a few fine flakes of snow show themselves, and one may count on a snow-storm of 20 to 30 hours, forming that glorious covering for country and city which is the pride of this Province for nearly four months of our Winter."

STOOD AS HIGH AS WEBSTER.

A gentleman in Nantucket, Mass., who signs himself W. R. E., writes thus pleasantly to the Boston *Herald* in response to some published inquiries about the height of Daniel Webster: "I am enabled to say that in 1848 I was in Boston as one of the Taylor Presidential Electors. We were invited one evening to partake of the hospitality of Mr. Dwight, Park-street, who was one of the Electors. Mr. Webster was a guest. In the course of the evening, as I stood in conversation with Dr. Mitchell, from Barnstable County, I observed Mr. Webster conversing with a gentleman on the opposite side of the room. I said to the Doctor I was desirous of knowing Mr. Webster's stature. 'Well,' he said, 'you go and take a position near him, and I will make a comparison of your heights.' Mr. Webster was standing close to the side of the room with his shoulder to the wall, which gave me an opportunity of placing my back to his, unobserved by him, and stood until Dr. Mitchell completed his measurement, when he told me we were precisely of a height, which is 5 feet 10 inches. You must believe, Mr. Editor, I was nonplussed, yet greatly gratified, at the announcement, for in my utmost dreams of greatness, with large endowments of self-esteem, I had never conceived the idea that a person of common sense could be found among all the 40,000,000 of us that would say, 'I stood as high as Daniel Webster.'"

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 11.—The heaters in the Allentown Rolling Mill have struck for an increase of wages, and work has been stopped in all departments of the mill.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 11.—While John Lee, foreman of Playfair Brothers' saw-mill, near Perham, was fixing the guide of a circular saw on Friday, he slipped, and, falling against the saw, had his head and one arm completely severed from the body.

FLEETING PAINS, and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

For Correct Styles in Gentlemen's Hats of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

GEER—THROOP.—On Thursday evening, April 8, at St. Timothy's Church, in this City, by the Rev. G. J. Geer, S. T. D., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., the Rev. WILLIAM MONTAGUE GEER, Rector of Christ Church, Oyster Bay, Long Island, to Miss KATHARINE S. THROOP, daughter of Enos T. Throop, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BAXTER.—In New-York City, on the 10th day of April, THOMAS W. BAXTER, of Chicago, in the 49th year of his age.

Services at No. 57 West 11th-st., to-day, at 4 o'clock. Interment in Chicago on Wednesday, April 14.

CONGER.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, April 10, WASHINGTON R. CONGER.

Funeral services from the residence of his son-in-law, G. Lee Stout, No. 164 Madison-av., Tuesday, April 13, at 10 A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

CRONKHITE.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., SALLIE H., daughter of Annie E. and the late Charles Cronkhite, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 85 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CODDINGTON.—At Sing Sing, April 9, HANNAH, wife of David C. Coddington, aged 73 years 2 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 Spring-st., Sing Sing, on Monday, April 12, at 1 o'clock.

CROUTHERS.—Entered into rest, on Saturday morning, April 10, 1880, MARY J., wife of William Crouthers.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, April 13, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Main-st., Astoria, Long Island.

FREW.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Saturday, April 10, 1880, GEORGE E. FREW, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Oak-st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

GOULD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 10, JOSEPH GOULD, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 311 Mount Pleasant-av., on Tuesday, April 13, at 4 P. M.

GLASS.—On Friday, April 9, ROBERT GLASS.

Funeral from No. 458 West 38th-st. at 1 o'clock this P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Rye, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 10, SAMUEL HAVILAND, aged 91 years 5 months and 30 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:20 train from Grand Central Depot.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, from heart disease, the Rev. DR. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Middle Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

KERR.—On Friday, April 9, 1880, HAMILTON R. KERR, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, No. 32 East 36th-st., on Monday morning, April 12, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SAYRE.—On Sunday, April 11, 1880, CHARLES HENRY HALL SAYRE, M. D., eldest son of Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., aged 29.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SISTARE.—At Easton, Penn., Saturday, April 10, MARY W. CLEMENS, wife of George K. Sistare, and daughter of the late Dr. J. Breckenridge Clemens.

Funeral from her mother's residence, Wednesday, April 14, at 1 P. M.

SNELLGROVE.—On 10th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH SNELLGROVE, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends, also the members of the Melrose Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Home, 68th-st., near 4th-av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

TEED.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., April 10, ELIZABETH GREEN, wife of the Rev. David V. Teed, aged 61 years.

Funeral services from Mount Zion Church, Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VIDAL.—Miss TERESA VIDAL, at Mount Vernon, Sunday, April 11.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, April 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

WILSON.—On Saturday, April 10, of pneumonia, MARY ALICE, wife of Joseph Wilson, and eldest daughter of Frederick and the late Hannah Clark Waydell.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 276 Lexington-av., on Monday, April 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends will kindly omit sending flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MAGNIFICENT STORY.
ENTITLED
THE FALSE FRIEND,
BASED UPON THE GREAT PLAY
BY EDGAR FAWCETT,
Produced at the Union Square Theatre,
Out to-day in No. 652 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

THE LAY OF THE FIELDING,
FROM THE FALSE FRIEND.

His steed in captive stall should pine,
His blade in sloth should rust,
If ever Knight of Fielding's line
Betrayed a woman's trust!

But truth were falsehood; honor, shame;
And right on earth would end,
If he who bears the Fielding name
Should once deceive a friend!

For sale by all news-dealers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS... BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
739 and 741 Broadway,
will sell
MONDAY, APRIL 12, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
at 3:30 P. M.,
A Large Collection of
ENGLISH BOOKS,
including
Works in Various Departments of Literature; History, Topography, Travels, Theology; Standard and Illustrated Books.
Including Copies of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Rees's Encyclopædia; A complete set of Bohn's Standard Library; Delphin Classics, 137 vols.; Beauties of England and Wales; Hinton's United States; Homer Burlesqued; Illustrated London News, 46 vols.; Parker Society Publications, 55 vols.; Ryall's Portraits of Conservatives; Fuelmanzar's Formosa.
Johnson's & Steevens's Shakespeare, 15 vols., large paper; Sharpe's London Magazine; Stafford Gallery Folio, 4 vols., uncut; Smollett's England, 17 vols.; Virgil, by Thielman Kerver, 1500.

SPECIALTY:
PRINTING OF BOOK AND COIN CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c.
C. C. SHELLEY, Nos. 10 and 12 College-place.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Parthia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 3 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 3 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica and Hayti leave New-York April 13. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 14 and 17. The mails for Mexico leave New-York April 17. The mails for Greytown and Savanilla leave New-York April 16. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçao leave New-York April 17. The mails for Porto Rico and the West Indies leave New-York April 17. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York April 17. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 8.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1880.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, NEXT WEEK, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
Now on exhibition, free, day and evening.
Mr. J. B. DOLPH,
Going abroad, will SELL BY AUCTION, as above, his ENTIRE COLLECTION of Paintings, Costumes, Arms and Armor, Bric-à-Brac, Rugs, Antique Furniture, Bronzes, China, Books, Etchings, &c., &c., WITHOUT RESERVE.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS WILL BE HELD at Masonic Hall, 23d-st. and 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13, 1880, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the passage of a bill for specific duties on raw sugars, in the interests of the revenue and the consumer, and to protest against the so-called "Poor Man's Sugar." Eminent speakers will address the meeting.
Doors open at 7:15.
Organ recital, 7:30 to 8 o'clock.
Front seats reserved for ladies.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

T. M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Works, 326 7th-av., New-York. Send for circular.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet for organization THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 12, 1880, at 8 o'clock, at Clarendon Hall, East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman pro tem.
ALEX. M. EAGLESON, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at No. 250 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.
G. W. MEADE, President.
G. G. ACKERMANN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 437 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. MICHAEL GREGAN, President.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Mo., K. & T. con. as.
$10,000....102
Mo., K. & T. 2d.
2,000....62½
11,000....63
6,000....62¾
21,000....63
Ohio Central inc.
5,000....51
N. Y. Elev. 1st.
5,000....111¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.
5,000..b3..91⅛
20,000....91
20,000....90⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d 5s.
40,000....85
S. P., M. & M. 1st.
5,000....110½
International 1st.
25,000....101¼
St. L., K. C. & N. St. C. Bridge 1st.
10,000....105
Erie & Erie new.
5,000..b3..116⅛
Mob. & O. 1st. db.
10,000....74
Erie 7s, con. gold.
3,000....118
Oregon & N. 1st.
5,000....93
Pullman P. Car.
10....116
Standard Mining.
100....31½
100....30⅞
100..b3..31¼
100....31⅛
Sutro Tunnel.
200..b3..2
100..s3..1⅞
Little Pittsburg.
350....8⅝
500..s3..8
100....7⅞
Mariposa.
100....2⅛
Del. & Hudson.
100....86¼
200....82⅛
100....82⅞
Western Union.
20....106⅞
Pacific Mail.
300....42⅛
1300....42⅝
200....42½
200....42⅜
1500....42
700....41⅞
Wab. S.L. & P. pf.
100....68⅞
500..s3..68

N. Y. C. & Hud.
500....132¾
200....132⅞
100....132½
200....132⅝
Illinois Central.
400....107
Lake Shore.
1800....108⅞
Union Pacific.
100..b3..90¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.
1900....44⅝
2000....44¼
700....44⅜
100..b3..44⅝
N.Y., L.E.&W. pf.
200....68⅜
100....68
Central of N. J.
200....79⅝
1500....78⅞
100..b10..79⅝
1000....79
100....79¼
2400....79
500....78⅝
1400....79
Michigan Central.
25....92
50....92⅝
50....92¾
200....92
North-western.
100....96⅝
Wa., St. L. & Pac.
100....41¾
St. Paul.
300....81½
700....82
300....81⅞
Del., Lack. & W.
300....91⅞
500....91¾
Morris & Essex.
20....108⅝
Chi., St. P. & Min.
500....59¾
700....60
200....60⅛
300....60¼
200....60⅛
200....60
Central Pacific.
100..b3..77⅛
Ches. & Ohio.
200....23
N.Y., Ont. & West.
100....26⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.
1600....81
37....80
Ohio & Miss.
300..s3..36⅝
100....35⅞

Chic., Bur. & Q.
100....x.d.130
300....131
100....129⅞
100..s60..132
200....127½
200....127
Canada Southern.
200....60⅞
Mobile & Ohio as.
100....23
Manhattan.
100....28⅛
2200....28½
300....28
600....28⅜
200....28
Metropolitan.
100....94⅜
Northern Pac. pf.
200....52⅜
100....52½
100....52⅜
Kansas & Texas.
200....41⅝
200....41
100....41⅝
50....41¾
100....41⅜
600....41
200....40⅞
600....40¾
300....40½
900....40⅝
1100....40⅜
500....40¼
500....40⅛
300....40⅜
1300....40
3300....39⅞
600....39¾
1600....39⅝
200....39⅞
300....39½
1100....39⅞
500....39⅜
St. Paul & S. C.
100....45⅜
100....45½
St. P. & M. C. pf.
100....79⅛
St. L. & I. M. as.
300....36⅛
300....36¼
St. L. & San. Fra.
100....39
50....39¼
St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
300....55½
100....55
Han. & St. Jo.
100....35⅞
100....35⅝
100....35
Phila. & Reading.
100..b3..68⅞

MONDAY, April 12—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was a much more favorable exhibit than had been expected, the legal tender average showing a material increase, and the deposits a large decrease, which resulted in a gain of $202,450 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold only $107,450 less than the legal requirements. The changes in the various items were a decrease in deposits of $3,039,000, in loans of $2,168,600, and in specie of $1,645,700, and an increase in legal tenders of $1,088,400, and in circulation of $6,300.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 3.	April 10.	April 12, 1879.
Loans	$290,639,500	$288,470,900	$236,442,900
Specie	53,669,300	52,023,600	18,903,900
L'g'l t'd'rs	10,847,500	11,935,900	36,145,400
Deposits	259,306,800	256,267,800	195,303,700
Circulat'n	20,981,600	20,987,900	19,696,100

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$53,669,300	$52,023,600	Dec. $1,645,700
Legal tenders	10,847,500	11,935,900	Inc. 1,088,400
Total reserve	$64,516,800	$63,959,500	Dec. $557,300
Reserve required against deposits	64,826,650	64,066,950	
Deficiency in 25 per cent. reserve	309,900	107,450	Dec. 202,450

The Money market worked closely during the early part of the week, and Stock Exchange borrowers in some instances paid commissions ranging from 1-64 to ⅛ ℘ cent. per diem, in addition to legal interest, for accommodations. The stringency in the market was due largely, if not altogether, to the manipulations of the bear operators in stocks who locked up money in order to adversely affect the share market. The favorable turn in the domestic exchanges, however, was reflected in the transactions toward the close of the week, when 6 ℘ cent. was the ruling rate for call loans. At intervals, still lower rates prevailed. Currency is arriving from the West and South, and it is confidently expected that the banks will soon receive considerable amounts from their correspondents in the Eastern cities. This return flow of currency must undoubtedly remove, in a very short time, the market from the power of the clique who have so long controlled it. The banks, in anticipation of an early gain in reserves, were offering time loans on more favorable terms than of late. In the discount market the demand for prime mercantile paper was quite brisk at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market firm for British Consols and United States bonds, which closed at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the week's transactions. The net changes for the week in American railway securities were generally unimportant. The Bank of England discount rate remains 3 ℘ cent. The bank lost £388,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of its reserve to liabilities being 45⅜ ℘ cent., against 43⅞ ℘ cent. the previous week. Since Wednesday the bank has lost £92,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a decrease in specie for the week of 603,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market opened firm on Monday, with an advance of ½c. in the nominal rates, to $4 86 for 60-days' and $4 89 for demand, and these were the asking quotations at the close. The rates for actual business did not respond to the advance in the posted figures, the transactions being very limited in volume owing to the stringency in money, and concessions were made of 1c. to 1¼c. It is expected, however, that there will be an increased demand for sterling during the present week, and with an easier money market better rates are likely to prevail. The decline in cotton, grain, and provisions has increased the supply of commercial bills, which will be plentiful for some time to come.

Government bonds exhibited marked strength, and were very firmly held. The steady improvement in these securities results from the continued purchases of the new 4 ℘ cents by wealthy capitalists, and the confidence engendered by the reduction in the public debt, and the weekly purchases of bonds for the sinking fund. In railroad mortgages the dealings were large and well distributed. The great increase in the traffic returns of nearly all the railroad companies induced free purchases of bonds for investment, and the leading issues were consequently strong. The speculative issues fluctuated in some cases in sympathy with the strength or weakness of the kindred stocks. Kansas and Texas Seconds were pressed for sale in the early dealings, and declined from 65¼ to 60, closing at 62½; the Iron Mountain preferred incomes were also heavy and lower, but closed at a partial recovery; the chief activity was in Erie consolidated Seconds, which declined 2 ℘ cent., with a recovery of ½ ℘ cent. in the final dealings. State bonds were dull and devoid of feature.

On the Stock Exchange there was an increase in the volume of business, but the market was unsettled and irregular. Early in the week prices exhibited a downward tendency, the stringency in money, although evidently entirely due to artificial manipulation, affording material aid to the bears in their efforts to depress values. The decline ranged from 1 to 10 ℘ cent. throughout the entire list, the elevated railroad shares, Canada Southern, and the coal stocks leading the downward movement. The fall in prices brought in good buyers, and their purchases, coupled with the easier working of the money market, imparted a firmer tone to speculation, and a sharp advance was recorded. Toward the close the unexpectedly favorable character of the bank statement tended to inspire confidence in financial circles, and caused free purchases to cover short contracts. In the final dealings there was some reaction, chiefly on realizations.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange for the past week aggregate 1,725,900 shares, as against 1,502,800 shares last week, and 1,356,500 shares for the week ending March 27.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 12, 1879.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅛	107	99⅞
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅛	109	105⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅛	104⅞
Adams Express	..	..	106
American Express	58⅝	57½	48¼
Albany and Susquehanna	..	..	85
Alton and Terre Haute	28⅞	23⅞	..
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	67	67	..
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43⅞	40⅝	37⅞
American District Telegraph	75	73	51⅞
Boston Water Power	14⅞	14⅛	..
Boston Air Line	49⅞	47⅞	..
Cedar Falls and Minn.	21	20	..
Bur., C. R. and Northern	75⅞	70⅞	35
Canton	51	51	27⅞
Canada Southern	61⅞	57⅞	51⅞
Climax Mining	3	2	..
Caribou Mining	3	2⅞	..
Central Arizona	7	5	..
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	39⅞	37⅞	..
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	74	41⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio	24	22⅞	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	31	31	..
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	26	25⅞	..
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central	16⅞	15⅞	5
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	142	142	114⅞

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 12, 1879.
Chicago and Alton	112	111	109
Chicago and Alton preferred	..	..	..
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	60⅛	55	..
Chicago and North-western	96⅜	94½	62¾
Chicago and North-western pref.	110¼	107⅞	91¾
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	82⅜	80⅜	48⅝
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	104¼	102	88⅝
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific	188⅜	187	131⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111¼	111¼	98⅝
Consolidation Coal	..	..	29
Del., Lack. and Western	93⅝	89⅜	49⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	84⅞	80	40⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36⅝	34	14⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	71	68	40⅞
Harlem	..	..	157⅝
Homestake Mining	36	36	..
Houston and Texas	81⅞	77⅝	..
Illinois Central	108	104⅞	85⅝
Ind., Bloom. and Western	35	35	..
Central Pacific	77⅝	77	..
Ohio Central	23⅞	22⅛	..
Keokuk and Des Moines	..	..	4⅛
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	..	..	27⅞
Lake Shore	108⅞	107⅞	71⅞
Lake Erie and Western	35⅞	32⅞	..
Louisville and Nashville	162⅛	155	49⅝
Little Pittsburg	9⅛	7⅞	..
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	95	85	..
Manhattan Railroad	32⅞	28	..
Man. and Cin. 1st pref.	10	10	..
Metropolitan Railroad	102	95	..
Michigan Central	93⅞	91	85¾
Mobile and Ohio	23⅞	21⅜	..
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44⅞	39⅝	10⅛
Morris and Essex	108	107⅞	88
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	82⅜	79	..
New Central Coal	34	31⅝	..
New-Jersey Central	84⅞	78⅞	41¾
New-York Central	134	131	116
New-York and New-Haven	160	160	159⅞
New-York Elevated	118	115⅛	104
New-York, L. E. and West.	45⅝	42⅝	25⅝
New-York, L. E. and West. pref.	69⅞	67⅞	46⅞
Northern Pacific	31⅞	27⅞	..
Northern Pacific pref.	54⅞	51⅞	..
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅝	35⅛	11⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	76⅞	72⅞	39⅞
Ontario Mining	35	33	39⅞
Pacific Mail	45⅜	39⅞	14⅞
Panama	185	185	136
Pennsylvania	..	..	131
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅝	67⅞	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	116	116	..
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118	106¼
Quicksilver	15	15	12⅞
Quicksilver pref.	63	60	35
Rome, Wat. and Ogdensburg	26⅞	25	..
Rensselaer and Saratoga	..	..	..
Standard Mining	32	28	..
Sutro Tunnel	2⅛	1⅞	..
St. Louis and San Francisco	39⅞	38	6⅞
St. Louis and San Fran. pref.	55⅞	53	8⅞
St. Louis and San F. 1st pref.	78	75	30⅞
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	58⅞	55⅞	14⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City	45⅞	42⅞	..
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	79⅛	78⅛	..
New-York, Ontario and West.	27⅞	25⅞	..
Union Pacific	91⅞	88	76⅞
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43⅞	40	..
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific pref.	69⅞	66⅞	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108⅞	106⅞	99⅞
Western Union Telegraph	107⅞	105⅞	106⅞
United States Express	48	48	48

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —APRIL 10.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Adams Express	..	..	112	113
American Express	..	..	58	59
Alton and Terre Haute	25½	25½	25	27
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	..	..	67	68
A. and P. Telegraph	..	..	42½	44
A. D. Telegraph	..	..	73½	74½
Boston Air Line	..	..	..	49½
Canada Southern	61	60	60½	60¾
Climax Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Caribou Mining	..	..	2½	3
Central Arizona	7	6⅞	7	..
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	38	37⅞	37⅞	38
C. C. C. and I.	..	..	76	78
Chesapeake and Ohio	23	23	22½	23½
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	..	..	30	32
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	..	..	24	26
C. C. and I. C.	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	16½
*Chic., Bur. and Quincy	131	127	..	127
Chicago and Alton	112	112	111	111½
Chicago and Alton pref.	..	..	125	130
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	60⅞	58	60	60½
Chicago and North-west	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95⅞
Chic. and North-west pref.	110	110	109	110
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	82	81½	81⅞	81⅞
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	..	..	102½	104
Chic., R. Island and Pacific	187½	187	187	187½
Central Pacific	77½	77	76½	77½
Del., Lack. and Western	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅞
Del. and Hudson Canal	82½	82	82½	82¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36	35½	35	36
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	70½	70	70	71
Homestake Mining	36	36	35½	36
Houston and Texas	..	..	78	80
Illinois Central	107¼	107	107	107½
Indiana, Bloomington & W.	35	35	34½	35
Lake Shore	108⅞	108½	108⅝	108⅞
Lake Erie and Western	..	..	33	34
Louisville and Nashville	..	..	154	159
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	7⅝	8	8½
Manhattan Railroad	29½	27⅞	27⅞	28
Metropolitan Railroad	94⅞	93	93⅞	94
Michigan Central	92⅞	91½	91⅞	92
Mobile and Ohio	23	22⅞	22½	23½
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	42⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Morris and Essex	..	..	107	108
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	81	81	..	80
New Central Coal	32	32	31⅞	..
New-Jersey Central	79⅞	78⅞	79	79½
New-York Central	132⅞	132¼	132½	132⅝
New-York Elevated	..	..	115½	117
N. Y., L. E. and W.	44⅞	44	44⅛	44¼
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref.	68⅞	68	68	68½
Northern Pacific	29	27⅝	28⅛	28⅝
Northern Pacific pref.	52⅞	51⅞	52⅛	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	74	74	73	74
Ontario Mining	..	..	35	36
Pacific Mail	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42
Philadelphia and Reading	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68⅝
Quicksilver	..	..	..	15
Quicksilver pref.	..	..	63½	..
Standard Mining	31½	30	31⅞	31½
Sutro Tunnel	2	2	1⅞	2
St. Louis and S. F.	39	38	38⅞	39
St. Louis and S. F. pref.	55½	53½	55	55½
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref.	..	..	76½	78
St. Louis and Iron M.	56⅞	55⅞	56	56⅛
St. Paul and Sioux City	45⅞	45	45	45½
St. Paul and S. City pref.	79½	78½	79½	79⅞
New-York, Ontario and W.	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26½
Union Pacific	90	89½	89	89½
Wabash, St. L. and P.	42⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞
Wabash, St. L. and P. pref.	68⅞	67⅞	68	68½
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	106¼	107
Western Union Telegraph	106⅞	106	106	106⅛
United States Express	..	..	47⅞	48½

*Ex dividend.

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending April 10	$610,774,898
Balances for the week ending April 10	27,250,435
Clearings for the week ending April 3	771,019,670
Balances for the week ending April 3	33,053,097
Clearings for the week ending March 27	644,453,937
Balances for the week ending March 27	26,577,681
Clearings for the week ending March 20	748,481,804
Balances for the week ending March 20	26,735,980
Clearings for the week ending March 13	627,801,840
Balances for the week ending March 13	29,084,977

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$8,938,079
Corresponding week last year	5,996,793
Since Jan. 1	134,103,481
Corresponding period last year	83,121,341
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,194,862
Corresponding week last year	6,754,971
Since Jan. 1	85,086,534
Corresponding period last year	78,847,378
Exports of Gold and Silver.	
Week ending last Saturday	$77,054
Corresponding week last year	597,295
Since Jan. 1	3,087,266
Corresponding period last year	5,750,694

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest Earnings Reported. Week or Mo.	1880.	1879.
Ala. Gt. Southern	February	$51,227	$33,094
Atl. & Susq.	February	104,434	82,887
Atch. & Nebraska	1st w'k March	18,834	8,894
Atch., Top. & S. F.	4th w'k March	187,500	150,842
Atl. & Char. A. L.	January	82,288	57,709
Atl. & Gt. Western	February	384,000	394,719
At., Miss. & Ohio	February	161,254	121,451
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	4th w'k March	62,205	35,746
Cairo & St. Louis	3d w'k March	7,948	4,286
Canada Southern	March	406,189	236,378
Carolina Central	February	45,213	45,388
Central Pacific	March	1,550,000	1,280,272
Ches. & Ohio	March	232,749	182,172
Chicago & Alton	4th w'k March	133,107	86,766
Chic., Bur. & Q.	February	1,190,853	982,877
Chic., Cl., Dub. & M.	3d w'k March	12,184	10,159
Chic. & East. Ill.	4th w'k March	21,698	18,627
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	4th w'k March	313,000	215,563
Chic. & North-west	March	1,895,000	1,107,042
Chic., St. P. & Min.	4th w'k March	41,476	31,454
Chic. & W. Mich.	3d w'k March	15,619	12,493
Cin. & Springfield	4th w'k March	22,557	13,431
Clev., Col. C. & I.	4th w'k March	111,250	70,496
Clev., Mt. V. & Del.	3d w'k March	8,268	6,494
D. & R. Can., P. dv.	February	84,484	95,849
Denv., S. P. & Pac.	February	135,430	..
Det., Lans. & N.	3d w'k March	24,358	18,093
Dubuque & S. City	4th w'k March	21,375	17,396
Eastern	February	175,845	158,371
Flint & Pere Mar.	4th w'k March	51,582	32,008
Gal., Har. & San A.	January	105,139	114,920
Grand Trunk	W'k end. April 3	203,498	154,222
Great Western	W'k end. April 2	102,110	83,572
Hannibal & St. Jo.	4th w'k March	69,000	69,442
Houst. & Tex. C.	February	272,791	241,315
Illinois Central (Ill)	March	475,324	400,159
Illinois C. (Iowa)	March	144,671	132,001
Ind., Bl. & W.	4th w'k March	31,980	21,717
Int. & Gt. North	3d w'k March	25,433	21,744
Iowa Central	February	56,200	45,159
K. C., Ft. S. & G.	3d w'k March	19,506	13,943
K. C., Law. & So.	3d w'k March	13,749	8,136
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	3d w'k Mar.	38,853	29,537
Little Rk. & F. S.	March	33,000	25,414
Louis. & Nashv.	3d w'k March	122,900	90,292
Minn. & St. Louis	3d w'k March	10,295	4,189
Mo., Kan. & Texas	4th w'k March	128,522	65,909
Mobile & Montg.	January	78,154	60,689
Mobile & Ohio	4th w'k March	48,550	45,650
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	February	191,154	158,084
N. Y. & Canada	February	48,855	37,519
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	March	2,854,835	2,474,392
N. Y., L. Erie & W.	February	1,352,218	1,307,391
N. Y. & N. Engl'd	3d w'k March	38,966	33,682
North Wisconsin	March	17,782	7,928
Northern Cent.	February	330,960	272,807
Northern Pacific	February	56,419	44,659
Ogd. & L. Champ.	March	30,339	20,556
Pad. & Elizabetht.	3d w'k March	7,742	6,326
Pad. & Memphis	3d w'k March	5,985	2,900
Pennsylvania	February	2,944,576	2,538,039
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	4th w'k March	9,586	4,744
Philadel. & Erie	February	245,373	227,006
Phila. & Reading	February	1,068,306	977,855
Rensselaer & Sar.	February	111,912	86,406
St. L., A. & T. H.	4th w'k March	40,704	27,573
St. L. A. & T. H. (brs)	4th w'k March	14,960	13,287
St. L., Iron M. & S.	March	450,829	353,147
St. L. & San Fran.	4th w'k March	62,826	39,031
St. Paul & Duluth	February	33,214	32,646
St. P., Minn. & Man.	February	137,645	..
St. Paul & S. City	4th w'k March	40,349	33,449
Scioto Valley	4th w'k March	9,695	5,389
Southern Minn.	January	60,128	37,181
Tol., Peoria & W.	4th w'k March	29,128	24,188
Union Pacific	March	1,729,000	1,301,000
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	4th w'k March	287,542	203,687
Wisconsin Cent.	February	55,171	44,805
Wisconsin Valley	4th w'k March	12,378	4,664

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange today:

Water Power	14⅝	Eastern R. R.	37
Boston Land	9⅞	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	117½	Calumet & Hecla	248
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	113⅛	Copper Falls	11
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	130	Duncan Silver	2⅞
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	134	Franklin	15⅞
Eastern R. R. 3⅞s n.	92⅞	International	50c.
Hartford & Erie 7s	55⅞	Pewabic, (new stock)	23⅞
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	136⅞	Quincy	31
Boston & Albany R. R.	148	Ridge	6⅞
Boston & Maine R. R.	128	Silver Islet	21
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	144	Madison Copper Mine	8
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	73	Allouez Mining Co.	1⅞
Cin., San. & Clev.	14		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, fresh, $1 12, cash; $1 11¼, April; $1 13⅛, May; $1 12½, June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 99c.@$1; Rejected, 88c. Corn moderately active and higher at 35c., cash; 31⅞c., April; 36c. bid, May; 36⅜c., June. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 27c., cash; 30⅞c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher at $10 30, cash; $10 32½, May; $10 47½, June. Lard fairly active, and a shade higher at $7 asked, cash and May; $7 05 bid, June. Bulk-meats firmer, but not quotably higher. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat, 5½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 343,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels; Rye, 2,900 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sale of 1 car of No. 1 White Michigan, on track, at $1 28. Corn easy; sales 13 cars No. 2 Toledo, on the track at 44c.; No. 2 offered in store at 43½c. Oats steady; sales, 1,700 bushels No. 2 Western, in store, at 38c.; 400 bushels White, for seed, at 40. Barley steady, with a fair demand. Rye quoted at 85c.@86c. Mill-feed and Corn-meal steady. Railroad Freights—To New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 89,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Lake—Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 108,500 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat irregular, very unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 14¼@$1 14½, cash; $1 14@$1 15, April and May; $1 08@$1 09, June; 98c.@97c., July; 91½c.@93⅞c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 07½; No. 4 do., $1 01. Corn easier at 34c., cash and April; 34c.@34½c., May; 34½c., June; 34½c.@34⅞c., July. Oats dull at 31½c., bid, cash; 32c., May. Rye firmer at 71c. Barley—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork firmer at $10 50, cash and bid, May. Lard firmer at 6⅞c. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, $3 75@$3 80; Clear Rib, $6 10@$6 15; Clear Sides, $6 25@$6 30. Bacon held higher, but nothing doing. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16; receipts, 6,500 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn easier at 40c.@40½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 95c. Pork dull at $10 25@$10 75. Lard quiet at $6 95. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $4; Clear Rib, $6 30; Clear Sides, $6 60. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8½c. Hogs firm; common, $3 50@$4 30; light, $4 35@$4 60; packing, $4 35@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 910 head; shipments, 405 head.

DETROIT, April 10.—Flour quiet but steady; Wheat dull; Extra White Michigan, nominally, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 19 cash; $1 19 asked, April; $1 18½ bid, May; $1 17½, June. Milling No. 1, nominal. Corn dull and very little doing; No. 1 Yellow, 43½c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.; Oats firm and in good demand; No. 1 White, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 37c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Clover-seed very firm at $4 10 asked, $4 00 bid. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 900 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 12@$1 15. Corn quiet; No. 2 White, 42½c.@43c.; do. Mixed, 40c.@40½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 38c.; do. Mixed, 36½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 80c.@83c. Pork heavy at $11 50. Lard weak; prime Steam, 7c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4c.@4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@6⅞c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@7⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32c. Rosin steady at $1 12½ for Strained, $1 15 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 40. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 7½c. for Standard White.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 10, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 237 East 49th-st., north side, 206 feet west of 2d-av., for $10,150, to Matthew Murray. Scott & Myers, under a similar court decree, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 43 East 133d-st., north side, 290 feet west of 4th-av., for $4,7[illegible], to E. J. Norwood.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of plot of land at West Farms to April 7, and lots on West 84th and 85th sts., west of 8th-av., to April 21.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 10, was $951,000, as against $1,066,254, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 12.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, No. 717 Madison-av., east side, 60.5 feet north of 63d-st.

By E. T. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William Irwin, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 18.9 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 3d-av.

Tuesday, April 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale of the estate of Bella Adolphus, deceased: Four-story brick building with lot 25.6 by 63.4 by 42.10 by 36.8, No. 429 Pearl-st., west side, running through to (No. 31) New Chambers-st., south of William-st.; five-story brick house, with lot 28.6 by 100, No. 147 Bleecker-st., north side, 85.9 feet east of Thompson-st.; four-story brick house with lot 15 by 106.6, No. 132 East 12th-st., south side, west of 3d-av., and four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 135 West 41st-st., north side, east of Broadway. Also, similar sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 43 East 29th-st., north side, west of 4th-av. Also, public auction sale of the three three-story brick houses, with lots each 20.10 by 60, Nos. 123, 125, and 127 East 13th-st., north side, west of 3d-av., and one lot 25 by 51.11, on West 53d-st., north side, 225 feet east of 9th-av.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25.4 by 95, No. 21 West 10th-st., north side, west of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the six-story apartment-house, brick, with lot 25 by 92.3, No. 417 East 9th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 1st-av.; also, partition sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick houses, with lots each 18.6 by 98.9, Nos. 313 and 315 West 24th-st., north side, 188.6 feet west of 8th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, public auction sale of the three-story frame dwelling and stable, with lot 25 by 75.5, No. 414 West 31st-st., south side, 550 feet east of 10th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, under the direction of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, 50 valuable lots, together in size 613 by 204.4, comprising the block of land bounded by 1st-av. and Avenue A, 79th and 80th sts. Also, foreclosure sale, Charles O. Leeds, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 96, No. 445 West 52d-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore R. Friend, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 329 West 45th-st., north side, 336.8 feet west of 8th-av., lease dated April 30, 1872.

Wednesday, April 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, by order of the Trustees of the United Brethren's Church, seven three-story brick houses, one three-story frame house, and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 175.8 by 99 by 122 by 99, Nos. 24 to 38 Mott-st., south-east corner of (No. 31) Pell-st.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 20.11 by 51.1, No. 203 East 53d-st., north side, 77 feet east of 3d-av.

By C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 92.3, No. 51 West 9th-st., north side, 287 feet east of 6th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 20 by 103.3, Nos. 157 and 159 West 15th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 314 West 28th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.1 by 61, No. 480 7th-av., south-west corner of 36th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.11 by 175, on 7th-av., west side, block front between 141st and 142d sts. Also, similar sale, James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Referee, of a dwelling, known as New Villa, with six and three-quarters acres of land, on Macomb's Dam road, east side, corner of Morris-st., and adjoining the lands of Lewis B. Brown, 23d Ward.

Thursday, April 15.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of a one-story frame hotel, with gore lot 100 by 100 by 150, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 86th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store, with lot 25 by 74, No. 92 Prince-st., north-west corner of Mercer-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, John E. Walker, Esq., Referee, of two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 90.10, No. 66 East 7th-st., south side, 112.11 feet east of 1st-av.; also, the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.10 by 98.9, No. 106 East 25th-st., south side, 190.3 feet east of 4th-av.; also, similar house, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, No. 142 East 53d-st., south side, 100 feet east of Lexington-av. Also, foreclosure sale, R. M. Stores, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.4, No. 144 West 46th-st., south side, 280 feet east of 7th-av. Also, similar sale, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.4, No. 242 West 46th-st., south side, 295 feet east of 7th-av. Also, similar sale, Howard A. Sperry, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 126.9 by 60.7 by 117.9 by 60, on Eagle-av., south-west corner of Westchester-av., Morrisania.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alonzo C. Farnham, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings, with two lots, each 31.3 by 98.9, Nos. 419 and 421 East 22d-st., north side, 60.6 feet east of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Heymann, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.4, No. 140 West 46th-st., south side, 310 feet east of 7th-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Fred M. Littlefield, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, No. 422 East 50th-st., south side, 220 feet east of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 245 East 57th-st., north side, 93.4 feet west of 2d-av.

Friday, April 16.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 230 East 52d-st., south side, 270 feet west of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, M. P. Schenck, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 75, No. 158 South 5th-av., west side, 201 feet south of Spring-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 74.1, No. 253 East 32d-st., north side, 63 feet west of 2d-av.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 121 East 40th-st., north side, 105 feet west of Lexington-av., and the three-story brick livery-stable, with lots together in size 50 by 132.9 by 43.4 by 40.6 by 101.5, Nos. 45 and 47 East 41st-st., north side, 205 feet west of 4th-av.

Saturday, April 17.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of the seven three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots each 16.8 by 98.9, Nos. 312 to 324 East 42d-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av. Also, Receiver's sale, David O. Bradley, Esq., Receiver, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 106 by 20 by 100.4, No. 447 East 58th-st., north side, 106.5 feet west of Avenue A. Also, one lot, 25 by 87.7, on Bloomingdale road, west side, 100.11 feet south of 100th-st., and a two-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 120, on Madison-av., west side, between 173d and 174th sts. Also, similar sale, James J. Nealis, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 95, No. 1,467 Lexington-av., east side, 19.8 feet south of 95th-st. Also, similar sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of plot of land, 943 by 421 by 385 by 45 by 543 by 438, on road leading from Macomb's Dam to Fordham Corners, west side, adjoining lands of R. H. Johnson and William Archer, at West Farms, lots Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 to be deducted from the above plot, size of said lots not given.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.11, No. 429 East 112th-st., north side, 226.4 feet west of Avenue A.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 10.

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 79th-st., 102.2x120; Frederick W. Gunther to Mathias B. Smith....$100,000
55th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Harriet A. Davison to Hart Tanner....nom.
Same property; Henry J. Davison and another, Executors, &c., to Hart Tanner....12,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 25th-st., 19.9x72; Catharine A. Downing, Executrix, &c., to Margaret A. Downing....10,000
67th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Patrick O. Costello and wife to Mary E. Andrews....32,000
65th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; Rosanna Spaulding and husband to R. S. Middleton....40,000
39d-st. (56.9 ft. n. of) and 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.9x48.3x25.9x42; Mary J. Shepard and others to William Arras....1,600
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 25.5¾ ft. n. of 152d-st., 25.6⅞x90.2x25x95.6¾; Asel Lundy and wife to Charles L. Fleming....5,000
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x47.4x25.1x49.4; E. H. Munson and wife to J. Corkadale....3,000
50th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Margaretha Stadler....9,500
74th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x51.2; Agnes C. Hill to Patrick McMorrow....5,000
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x100.8; Sarah F. Tracy to Morgan J. O'Brien....nom.
Same property; Morgan J. O'Brien and wife to Spencer A. Fanning....6,500
Same property; Ellen Kirby to Spencer A. Fanning....nom.
Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to Bertha A. Deane....6,515
3d-av., e. s., 150.8½ ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x90x irregular; Salomon Marx and wife to J. Katzenberg....13,500
48th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Daniel Loonie and wife to Dennis Loonie....5,500
52d-st., No. 314 East, 19x100.5; Dennis Loonie to Margaret Loonie....10,750
58th-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.6x100.5; Frederick C. Wright to Egbert B. Mack....20,000
Monroe-st., No. 269½; 16.9x84.7x16.9x83.5½; John Bryan and wife to H. Wellbrock and another....4,600
New Chambers-st., No. 69; Hugh O'Reilly and wife to Edward H. O'Reilly....nom.
78th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x102.2; James F. Sheehan to Mary Sheehan....nom.
1st-av., s. w. corner of 87th-st., 100.8½x100; Charles O. Johnston and wife to Emeline Johnston and another....20,000
114th-st., n. s., 150.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 44.7x100.11; William Schnering and wife, to Frederick Schnering....16,000
Same property; Frederick Schnering to Wilhelmina Schnering....16,000
114th-st., s. s., 100.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 105x100.11; C. R. Parfitt and wife to Joseph Emrich....16,000
Jackson-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of 156th-st., 57.1x79.10x57.9x79.3; Michael Sullivan and wife to Ambrose K. Ely....nom.
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.11; Henry J. West to Timothy L. Sturtevant....8,000
Morris-st., s. s., 235.11 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x125; T. L. Ogden, Referee, to Lewis J. Morris....1,500
Waverly-st., n. s., 24th Ward, Plot No. 52, 100x100; Same to Same....1,500
Orchard-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100x125; Same to Same....1,250
Orchard-st., n. s., 121.7 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x125; Same to Same....1,000
Orchard-st., n. s., 296.7 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x125; Same to same....1,200
Orchard-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x125; Same to Same....1,100
48th-st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5; Sophie Freund to the New-York Life Insurance Company....9,000
2d-av., e. s., 20.10 ft. s. of 115th-st., 20x75; James R. Steers, Jr., Referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company....10,800
2d-av., e. s., 40.10 ft. s. of 115th-st., 20x75; Same to Same....10,800
2d-av., e. s., 60.10 ft. s. of 115th-st., 20x75; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company....10,800
2d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 115th-st., 20x75; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company....10,800
Cannon-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x100; Gilbert B. Wood to Lena Martin....75
Same property; Martin Martin and wife to Lena Martin....nom.
3d-av., e. s., 150.8½ ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x90x irregular; F. A. Paddock, Referee, to Solomon Marx....13,000
11th-av., w. s., from 187th to 188th st., 199.10x795x irregular, ⅞ interest; Edwin F. Raynor to Benjamin A. Willis....35,000
113th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., to n. s. of 112th-st. x125, 10 lots; Salem H. Wales and wife to James R. Smith....30,000
76th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x102.2; J. V. S. Woolley and wife to Lucy N. Styles....15,000
5th-av., n. w. corner of 115th-st., 100x100.11; William H. Gardner and wife to Sigismund J. Seligman....nom.
38th-st., n. s., 147.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 23.9x98.9; and, also, s. s. 39th-st., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; Jane T. Dillon and others, Executrix, &c., to Elizabeth Fuller....68,000
Madison-av., w. s., 67.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., 16.6x70; Josephine Gessner and husband to A. Rothstein....10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, Trustees of Mrs., to J. Heiman; s. s. 1st-av., 43.6 ft. s. of 5th-st., 21.8x67.2, 20 years, rent....$360
Siesel, S., to J. Keller; No. 213 3d-av., 3 years, rent....900
Vanderbilt, William K., and wife to the American Horse Exchange, (limited); n. s. 50th-st., from 7th-av. to Broadway, 149.9¼x144.8x157.10x159.5½, 21 years, annual rent....10,000
Wallenstein, S. M., to W. J. U. Ashton; store and basement of No. 62 1st-av., 5 years, rent....840

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amend, B., and wife to St. Joseph's Asylum; n. s. 86th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years....$5,000
Andrews, Mary E., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s. s. 67th-st., w. of 4th-av., 5 years....20,000
Bradley, S. L., and wife to J. Webb; n. s. 133d-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year....7,000
Callaghan, Patrick to William Bradford; s. s. 83d-st., e. of Riverside-av., 3 years....10,000
Coggeshall, Edward C., and wife to A. R. Wyckoff; s. s. 57th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 6 months....6,000
Crosby, William H., and wife to John A. Winslow; s. e. corner of Henry and Oliver sts., 1 year....2,800
Cunningham, E., and wife to Elizabeth Barker; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years....5,000
Cunningham, E., and wife to Julia A. Alexander; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years....2,500
Downing, Margaret A., to Catharine A. Downing, Executrix, &c.; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 25th-st., 5 years....3,750
Duer, Anna V. B., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 47 East 19th-st., 1 year....1,000
Emrich, Joseph, to C. R. Parfitt; s. s. 114th-st., w. of 2d-av., 4 months....14,000
Fanning, S. A., to M. J. O'Brien; e. s. 1st-av., n. of 104th-st., 2 years....4,500
Fuller, Elizabeth, to Jane T. Dillon and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 38th-st., w. of Madison-av., 6 mortgages, 3 years, total....40,000
James, E. H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 208 West 42d-st., 1 year....3,500
James, E. H., and wife to William C. Hunter; same property, 2 years....1,000
Johnston, Emma J., and husband to E. Ellsworth, Executor, &c.; n. s. 86th-st., e. of Avenue A, 2 mortgages, 3 years, total....18,000
Meyer, H., and wife to John Buhr; s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 20th-st., 3 years....6,000
Rothstein, A., to Josephine Gessner; w. s. Madison-av., n. of 113th-st., 1 year....1,000
Sheehan, Mary, to J. Garrett; n. s. 78th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year....2,000
Speath, Julius, to Caroline C. Bishop; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....5,500
Speath, Julius, to Elizabeth M. Caldwell; same property, 3 months....5,500
Speath, Julius, to Lydia A. Nichols; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....1,500
Speath, Julius, to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....5,500
Speath, Julius, to S. E. Constant and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....6,000
Speath, Julius, to William A. Caulwell; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....5,500
Speath, Julius, to William F. Lee; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months....5,500
Stadler, Margaretha, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years....5,000
Smith, J. R., to Salem H. Wales; s. s. 113th-st., to 112th-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total....10,000
Smith, R. L., to E. Tilton, Trustee, &c.; No. 126 Barrow-st., 3 years....1,800
Solomons, A. G., and husband to R. Gutmann and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 65th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years....3,000
Van Zandt, J., and wife to Ann Van Zandt; No. 133 Greenwich-st., 3 years....1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bates, John, to Leon Abbett....$1,180
Boggs, Sarah E., to Bridget Horan....1,500
Bradley, S. J., to Caroline J. Macy....28,673
Coffin, George G., to the Washington Life Insurance Company....10,000
Dinsmore, William W., and another to E. L. Ward....nom.
Duggin, Charles, to Nellie A. Crossman, 3 assignments, total....nom.
Godwin, J. B., and others, Executors, &c., to C. B. Gibbs....5,720
Gosling, L., to Henriette Gosling....nom.
Marshall, Madison M., Administrator, &c., to Jesse A. Marshall, 7 assignments, total....30,418
Post, Joel B., to John A. Post....3,000
Tompkins, Sarah W., to E. H. Munson....1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st. (For 21 years on West 23d-st.) We offer for sale some of the finest houses in the market, in choice locations, near 5th and Madison avs. E. 63d-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25 ft., $60,000. E. 63d-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, $65,000. E. 52d-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, $26,000. E. 51st-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, $55,000. E. 68th-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, $55,000 and $65,000. E. 65th-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone. 6 houses, prices from $45,000 to $85,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT PROPERTY—ONE of the best and most complete FIRE-PROOF modern office buildings in the City, with a large rent-roll; $650,000. ALSO, TWO LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY, below Wall-st., running through to New-st.; $600,000 and $400,000 respectively. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 671 Madison-av., south-east corner of 61st-st.; in perfect and complete order; house 25x75 feet; lot 89; also adjoining lot, in rear, on 61st-st., 20x79; can be seen at any time by applying on the premises. For terms apply to J. M. HAZELTINE, No. 31 Pearl-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Corner lots, plots, and entire front; corners of 83d and 76th sts., lots between 82d and 83d, 118th and 119th, 126th and 127th sts.; entire fronts between 122d and 123d, 148th and 149th, and 151st and 152d sts.; also, two entire blocks, 138th to 140th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS. A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—FOR sale, a 24-foot house, with large dining-room extension; in good order. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—ELEGANT 25-foot, perfect order, high-stoop stone mansion, very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on 7th-st., 25x60; lot 100. Apply to J. WHITFIELD, Real Estate Broker, No. 61 7th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF 9 HOUSES AND LOTS AND 227 VACANT LOTS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1880, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE ON THE BOULEVARD, 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 3D, 8TH, AND 10TH AVS., 51ST, 68TH, 69TH, 76TH, 77TH, 83D, 90TH, 96TH, 97TH, 121ST, 122D, 123D, 136TH, 137TH, 140TH, AND 158TH STS., INCLUDING THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 1,808 FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86TH STS., AND ALSO SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE CORNER LOTS. THE SALE, WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTE, is made by order of the company, under the following instructions:

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 144 Broadway, April 5, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: The Finance Committee of this company have authorized you to sell at public auction the properties a list of which is inclosed herein. The instructions of the committee are that you shall sell every piece of property put up absolutely without any reservation whatsoever, and without the intervention of any by-bidding, believing that such a course cannot fail to insure confidence to purchasers, and will also be advantageous to real estate interests in this City. This company is restricted by law from holding real estate beyond a limited time, and, furthermore, does not desire to withhold from improvement the valuable parcels it has acquired. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, 30 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed, and 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

BOOK MAPS, with full description of the property, can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—VALUABLE EAST SIDE BOULEVARD AND 79TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION. WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, to sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 50 VALUABLE LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE EASTERN BOULEVARD, AVENUE A, 1ST-AV., 79TH AND 80TH STS. This valuable Property will first be offered in one plot or parcel, and if not sold as a whole, will be sold in plots of four lots each. Terms at sale. For maps and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 43 EAST 29TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of E. A. Hayt, Esq., Executor: EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 43 East 29th-st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs. The cornices in the front parlor and the gas-fixtures throughout go with the house. House is about 55 feet deep, and is in good order. Lot 20.10x98.9 feet. ☞ Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MOTT AND PELL STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the United Brethren's Church: MOTT AND PELL STREETS.—The plot of land, with the three and four story brick and three-story frame buildings thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Mott and Pell sts., Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Mott-st. and No. 31 Pell-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 123, 125, AND 127 EAST 13TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The three three-story and basement brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and known as Nos. 123, 125, and 127; contain modern improvements; lots each 20.10x60 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON 53D-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET.—One lot, situate on the northerly side of West 53d-st., commencing 225 feet east of 9th-av., 25 by about 51 feet.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN will sell at auction, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway: No. 21 WEST TENTH-STREET.—The 4-story high stoop brick house, and lot 25.4x95. The house is about 50 feet deep. For further particulars apply to Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1880, at 12 o'clock at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome dwelling No. 10 East 73d-st., south side, 102.6 feet east of 5th-av.; house 22.6 by 60 feet; lot 102.2 feet deep; house is in fine order, and nicely frescoed; permits, maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office No. 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PROPERTY ON PEARL, NEW CHAMBERS, BLEECKER, 12TH, AND 41ST STS. Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of estate of Bella Adolphus. PEARL AND NEW CHAMBERS STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 429 Pearl-st., running through to and fronting on New Chambers-st. BLEECKER-STREET.—The five-story high-stoop brick building and lot, No. 147, north side, between Thompson-st. and South 5th-av., lot 28.6 by 100 feet. EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 132, south side, near 3d-av., lot 15x106.6. WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 135, north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, lot 25x98.9; 65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. ARE prepared to make sales of real estate and securities at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, and have opened a branch office at No. 30 Pine-st., where they will be represented by Messrs. C. W. Kohlsaat & Larwell.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—WEST-SIDE HOUSES; GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, 73d-st., between 9th-av. and Boulevard, or Public Drive, north side of the street, 15 three-story and 9 four-story high-stoop first-class dwellings; brick sewer, gas, and high service Croton water in the street; plumbing perfect; all put up by day's work; furnaces, ranges, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures all in. Rent of three-story houses, $900 per annum. Rent of four-story houses, $1,000 per annum. Also, store on the corner to let at $75 per month. For further particulars apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-square.

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON OBLIGES me to offer a great bargain in several desirable residences. Now complete lists at 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED, in first-class neighborhood, for private boarding-house; present occupants of second and third floors will remain. Apply to R. CARTWRIGHT, No. 76 Centre-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, three rooms deep, on east side Mott-av., and 150th-st. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A.—FIRST-CLASS CORNER FLAT ON 5th-av. to let; eight rooms; all conveniences; janitor. For rent, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—DESIRABLE FOR private families only; seven and ten rooms each; $60 to $100 per month. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET VERY CHEAP.—No. 59 West 30th-st.; nine rooms; entirely new; rent, $900. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

NO. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and front basement, (4 rooms,) to adults only, in private family.

HARLEM—DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., with L on Church-st.; steam-power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, also 50x110 feet, in building No. 718 and 720 Broadway; would be rented low to good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., store on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam-power. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—ON FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS IN building Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st., desirable offices at low rent. Inquire JOHN MATHEWS, Room No. 28.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF the extra-wide stores Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer-st., on favorable terms, with immediate possession, if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—NELSON BUILDING, NO. 19 Park-place. Apply on the premises. Room No. 9, from 11 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, UNfurnished, for office purposes, between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent, $800. Reply to D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of bulkheaded lots on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. E. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET. TOWN OF GREENWICH. 25 miles from City, via Port Chester, a nice farm of about 30 acres, with good dwelling (well shaded,) all conveniences, built by present owner, 14 rooms; stable, carriage-house, barn, hennery, kitchen garden; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; immediate possession. Apply to P. P. WILLIAMS, No. 35 Broadway, Room No. 117.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 6,000 ACRES land in Georgia, 5,000 acres in Kentucky, 4,000 acres in Randolph County, West Virginia; fine land, and titles good. Address R. S. WILLIS, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with 11 acres of land, at Great Neck, Long Island, near the depot. This is in all respects a first-class residence, with stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—FOR sale or to rent, cottage; 12 rooms; good stable; one and a half acres land; shade and fruit trees. R. S. COLES, No. 10 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EAST ORANGE, N. J., A SPLENDID building lot, 60x190, on South Arlington-av., (macadamized street,) two minutes' walk from depot; a bargain. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily, at Nahant, Mass., 30 minutes from Boston by hourly rail, steamer, or drive. The most elegant place on the Point, and on high ground commanding unobstructed ocean view, and an extensive view of Ocean-av., Nahant, Boston Harbor, Lynn Shore, Swampscott, the Blue Hills, and far away to the east. Large house, elegantly furnished, cottage, furnished; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, stables, poultry-house and yard, ten-pin alley, Alderney cows, &c., &c.; 50 acres beautifully laid out; fine surf bathing, boating, fishing, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A charming country seat on the Hudson River, near Tarrytown; beautiful views of the river and Catskill Mountains; the house is fully furnished, has 16 rooms and piazza on three sides; abundance of good water; ice-house, stable; healthy neighborhood; the extensive grounds kept in order by the farmer; will be rented to a private family only at a very moderate price; three trains daily from New-York. For further particulars apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights; for past two years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion, with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas, gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, greenhouse and graperies; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruit; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Hudson Railroad; half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad. Apply to E. H. GAMMANN.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON MANhattan Island, near Inwood, overlooking the Hudson; house contains 14 rooms, well furnished; extensive grounds, stables, &c. Will be rented either by the year or for the Summer season. Possession immediate. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACES TO RENT, FURNISHED and unfurnished, in the "Oranges," Roselle, N. J., Yonkers, Sing Sing, Elizabeth, Rutherford, &c., &c. Send for printed list, giving particulars of nearly 100 places to rent and for sale. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 1,288 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED; ON PROSPECT HILL, at New-Haven, Conn., elegantly-furnished residence of 14 rooms; every modern convenience; grounds 118x450, beautifully laid out. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED; ON PROSPECT HILL, at New-Haven, Conn., a handsome brick residence of 17 rooms, with all modern improvements; commands very fine views; handsome grounds, &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON, A furnished brick cottage, 3 minutes from the depot; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 160 Fulton-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—CHOICE FURNISHED houses to let for the Summer. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY woman without any incumbrance wishes the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. E. C., No. 429 West 39th-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WOULD like to take care of a gentleman's place for the Summer; City or country; very best of City references. Can be seen, two days, at No. 79 East 55th-st.

CAREFUL, QUIET COUPLE, WITH GROWN-up daughter, would like house to take charge of this Summer; best City reference. Address French, Box No. 219 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS'S PIANOS AND ORGANS!—BEST made; warranted six years; new pianos, stool and cover, $160 upward; new organs, with stool, $45, $50, $60, $75 upward; second-hand instruments at bargains; monthly installments received and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
SHAWLS
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT of
Chudda, Cashmere,
And Camels' Hair Shawls
In ALL the NEW SHADES and PLAIN COLORS,
And a SUPERB COLLECTION of
REAL INDIA
Border Shawls
NEW DESIGNS and RICH COLORINGS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
LACES.
Novelties in Real and Hand-run Spanish Lace Mantillas and Long Shawls, and a choice assortment Real Laces of every manufacture, in sets, singly, and by the yard.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily. Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 10 P. M. Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety. On and after Jan. 19, 1880. Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 1:45, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot: 8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars. 10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo. 11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland. 4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. 6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga. 7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans. 8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. 11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy. Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY. Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.) 9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo. 6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo. 7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago. 7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—3, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879. Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 4 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping Coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES. OFFICE OF NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1880. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 8, 1880, for the construction of Superintendents' Lodges of Brick or Stone at the following National Cemeteries: BEAUFORT, S. C. and MOBILE, Ala. During the progress of the work it will be frequently inspected by competent Engineers, and strict compliance with the terms of the contract will be required. Copies of plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals procured, at this office, and at the Quartermaster's offices in New-Orleans, La.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Jeffersonville, Ind.; also at the Cemeteries above named. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Lodges at National Cemeteries," and addressed to the undersigned. They will be opened in this office at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present. A. F. ROCKWELL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, April 15, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell....Saturday, April 24, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry....Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA.........Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
GALLIA..........Wednesday, April 21, 2 P. M.
BOTHNIA.........Wednesday, April 28, 7:30 P. M.
ALGERIA.........Wednesday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.......TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING.........TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.......TUESDAY, May 18, noon.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, April 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Thursday, April 22, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, April 29, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, May 13, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Sangleir....Wednesday, April 14, 6 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., April 21, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Joucla....Wednesday, April 28, 6 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICES OF THE GENERAL Transatlantic Company will be removed on SATURDAY, April 10, from No. 55 Broadway to No. 6 Bowling Green, (foot of Broadway.)

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia..April 15, 9 A. M. | Devonia....April 24, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia..April 17, 11 A. M. | Bolivia.....May 1, 11 A. M.
These Steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.April 14, 8 A. M. | Elysia.......April 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
DONAU....Sat., April 17 | RHEIN......Sat., April 24
GEN. WERDER, W., April 21 | NECKAR....Sat., May 1
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.........$100
Second Cabin.........60
Steerage.............30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA......Thursday, April 15
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA......Thursday, April 29
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT....Th., April 15 | HERDER, Thurs., April 29
LESSING, Thurs., April 22 | SUEVIA, Thursday, May 6
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. —FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)—
Holland, W., April 21, 2 P. M. | Italy...W., April 28, 8 A. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Erin..S., April 17, 11 A. M. | Egypt..S., April 24, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
AMSTERDAM..............Wednesday, April 21
ROTTERDAM..............Wednesday, May 5
W. A. SCHOLTEN.........Wednesday, May 12
1st Cabin, $60-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st. Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.........Tuesday, April 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING....Saturday, May 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Sat., May 8, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., Apr. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., April 22
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana only,) Thu., Apr. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., May 5
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. April 29 and May 13 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.........Wednesday, April 14
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton....Saturday, April 17
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and destined expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
G. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...Wed., April 14
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......Sat., April 24
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE......WEDNESDAY, April 14
Steamer CHARLESTON.........SATURDAY, April 17
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA..........Wednesday, April 21
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, April 29
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE VIEW, IN THE SUBURBS of Paterson, N. J., an established grocery and fancy goods business; stock, good-will, and fixtures; shelves covered with glass; store handsomely fitted up, with house adjoining; a large garden, horse and wagon, stable, and complete outfit; no competition; a big bargain for an active man with $1,000 capital. Apply to L. J. SEAMAN, No. 311 Washington-st., New-York.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT NO. 313 Pearl-st., opposite Peck-slip; all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. MOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONDON METAL, WOOD, AND STONE WORKING COMPANY.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, President.
CHAS. W. KERR, Secretary.
L. M. LAWSON, Treasurer,
(Of Donnell, Lawson & Co., Bankers.)
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000; 40,000 SHARES, $50 EACH.
10,000 SHARES ONLY TO BE SOLD FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT TO BE SOLD AT PAR.
The machines manufactured by this company are about to be introduced to manufacturers and workers in metal, wood, and stone THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE, all of which machines are founded upon and embody a NEW MECHANICAL MOTION, which is believed to be destined to accomplish a revolution similar to that caused by THE SEWING-MACHINE or THE POWER LOOM.
ALL WHO DESIRE TO INVEST in what is believed to be
ONE OF THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTIONS OF THE AGE
Are invited to call at
No. 210 FULTON-ST., (between New Church and Greenwich,)
and give the machines and the work done by them a careful examination. An absolute demonstration of their perfect accomplishment of what is claimed for them is given daily.
The patents covering the UNITED STATES, CANADA, and the FOURTEEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE have been carefully examined by eminent lawyers, and declared to afford a perfect monopoly of the new motion and of the machines in which it is embodied.
THIS STOCK IS OFFERED FOR WORKING CAPITAL in the confident belief that the enterprise affords an opportunity for a safe and very profitable investment, resting upon a visible and sure foundation, NOT upon something hoped to be done, something expected to be found in the bowels of the earth, or evolved from the hidden forces of nature, but UPON FACTS ACCOMPLISHED AND DEMONSTRATED, AND AFFECTING OUR MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

THE PELICAN AND DIVES MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Silver Mines situated at GEORGETOWN, In Griffith District, Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital Stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 Shares. Par Value, $10 each.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Registrars of Transfers, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
TRUSTEES:
Norvin Green, President Western Union Telegraph Co., N. Y.; Henry B. Plant, President Southern Express Co., N. Y.; L. C. Babcock, Treasurer Adams Express Co., N. Y.; D. I. Carson, Secretary Southern Bell Telephone & Tel. Co., N. Y.; J. H. Munson, Drexel Building, New-York; Albert B. Chandler, President Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co., N. Y.; W. C. Humstone, Gen'l Supt. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co., N. Y.; Theo. N. Vail, Gen'l Manager National Bell Telephone Co., Boston; Thos. J. Brady, Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.; Henry S. Russell, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Francis J. Marshall, Georgetown, Colorado; James M. Ormes, Gen'l Supt. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y.
OFFICERS:
NORVIN GREEN, President.
HENRY S. RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THEO. N. VAIL, Vice-President.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.
GEORGE C. WILDE, Secretary.
CLARENCE CARY, New-York, } Counsel.
JEROME F. MANNING, Worcester, Mass., }
Principal Office: No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 35, Western Union Building, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4705	4866	5797	4711	5233	5886	4222	4583
6506	5887	6174	5253	6605	4510	5894	4676
4112	4729	5744	5826	3867	5889	3900	....
5965	4686	4289	5644	6057	5880	5877	....
4819	4480	5167	5534	5183	6225	4681	....

Being one per cent. of Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen Bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the Bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said Bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1880, at which date interest on said above designated Bonds will cease.
Dated March 20, 1880.
HENRY F. VAIL, } Trustees.
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, }
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE,
[L. S.] Notary Public, (81,) New-York County.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK...............LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.
A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co.
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

GAS STOCKS.
New-York and Brooklyn Gas Stocks bought and sold by
GEO. H. PRENTISS,
No. 24 Broad-st.

GAS STOCKS, &c.
J. P. WINTRINGHAM,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c. &c.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.
STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EUREKA SANITARY BURGLAR-PROOF SKYLIGHT SCUTTLE.—Hot, or while raining, gives ventilation and light; protection from burglars by steel slides locked; all buildings will have them sure; Dolon wouldn't have gone through Burglar-proof Scuttle and murdered gentleman on Lexington-av. lost his bonds, nor Captain his money and watch. Cost of one, $30. State rights for sale. De MOTTE, No. 561 Hudson-st.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—LUKE ADDINGTON, ALEXANDER McMORRAN, and THOMAS OFFER, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM WALKER, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 25, 1880.
FORBES & SAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.
To William Walker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. William E. Curtis, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 5th day of March, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the County Court-house, New-York City. FORBES & SAGE, Pl'ffs' Att'ys,
mh8-law6wM* 165 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE STEWART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WALKER, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 25, 1880.
FORBES & SAGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.
To William Walker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. William E. Curtis, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 5th day of March, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the County Court-house, New-York City. FORBES & SAGE, Pl'ffs' Att'ys,
mh8-law6wM* 165 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Children.—By a competent young woman; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable young woman; willing and obliging; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 881 6th-av., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TAKE CARE OF grown-up children, or as waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, No. 215 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 38th-st.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS IN PRIvate family; one as competent cook, excellent bread and pastry baker; other as first-class waitress; both understand their business; good City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands soups, boning and larding; good baker; best City reference. Address H. C., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and laundress in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST WITH WASHING AND ironing; by a Protestant woman; City or country; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands French and American cooking, desserts and jellies; good baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 33d-st., shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WITH seven years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 350 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN PRIVATE family or large boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference; no objection to coarse washing. Call at No. 163 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN; IS FIRST CLASS, in a private family; best City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call from 9 to 4 at 128 West 19th-st., third floor.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY A young woman; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 237 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—IS A GOOD CUTTER, FITter, and stylish trimmer; a few engagements, or would take work home. Address M. L., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL ENGAGE FOR $1 25 per day, altering a specialty. Address M. J., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl; good dress-maker; fine sewer; five years' best City reference; will answer calls in evening. Address M. A., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID; GOOD hair-dresser and good dress-maker; City references. Address K. D., Box No. 808 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French Protestant; competent in her duty; good hair-dresser. City references. Call at No. 209 West 32d-st., Room No. 9.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 401 East 65th-st., ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in private family; country preferred; best City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; SATisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 187 Madison-av. from 10 to 1 Monday and Tuesday, present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 345 East 31st-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, AS good laundress; willing to assist with any other work. Apply at present employer's, No. 23 East 37th-st.

MONTHLY OR INVALID NURSE.—NO OBjection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 426 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has been a hospital nurse five years, desires to go out by the day or week to take care of ladies after confinement, or of a sick person. Call at No. 220 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take care of growing children; will do sewing; operate on machine and assist with chamber-work; 10 years' reference from former employer. Address M. S., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE French person as infant's nurse or to children under 3 years old, and to do plain sewing; several years' City reference. Address D. D., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman to wait on elderly or invalid lady and do plain sewing; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th-st.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID, OR AS NURSE and Seamstress.—By a Swedish person; plain hair-dresser; would travel; best references. Call at No. 163 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to take care of children and assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 26 East 36th-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, TO TAKE charge of children and do sewing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 701 6th-av., in store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young French person; can take charge of a young baby; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; IS A GOOD seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 302 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands all kinds salads; best City reference; City or country. Call, two days, No. 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is first class; country preferred for Summer or will travel to Europe with a family; three years' reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress. Call between 10 and 4 o'clock at No. 15 West 43d-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-WORK AND Waiting.—Five years' City reference. Call at No. 110 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 211 East 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day, or would do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home if required; no objection to house-cleaning; best reference. Address M. F., No. 234 West 19th-st., one flight up.

WASHING.—BY A PERFECT LAUNDRESS IN every respect, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her home; unquestionable reference. Address Mrs. Vosser, No. 140 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, to go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st-st.

MALES.

BUTLER, VALET, OR NURSE.—BY A thoroughly experienced young man; willing to go to any part of country; has unbounded reference from present and former employers in this City and England. Address C., Box No. 323 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, who can come well recommended by last and former employers for honesty, sobriety, and competency; willing and obliging. Address, during week, S. J., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMily; Swiss Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address R. G. D., care Mr. Alexander, No. 150 East 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is open for engagement on account of employer turning out his horses; had extended experience in the care of first-class horses and carriages; has had a great deal of experience training horses to harness or saddle; will be highly recommended by present employer. Address A., No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young man; married, no family; experienced groom and driver in City or country; can keep horses, carriages, and harness in good order; willing and obliging; can milk; City references. Address Baden, Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FAITHFUL, reliable, single man, (Swiss Protestant,) experienced City and country driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best references from last employers in this City. Address J. T. H., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man that thoroughly understands his business as a good, careful driver; can milk; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City and country driver; no objection to the country; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address G. G., No. 47 East 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands taking full charge of a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; will make himself generally useful; has first-class reference from last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 236 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; in City or country; the very best reference from last employer. Call or address No. 130 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; IS sober, steady, reliable man in every way; well experienced with good horses and traps; thoroughly competent in all his duties; 14 years' first-class City reference; country place preferred. Address Coachman, No. 100 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly competent in care of horses and driving; can milk, if required; eight years' highest testimonials from present employer. Address J. P., No. 26 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; understands his business in every respect; can furnish first-class references; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., care of White & Kerr, No. 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS single man; thoroughly understands care and management of horses, harness, fine carriages; City or country; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, P. C., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class young man of good appearance; fully competent; just disengaged; unexceptionable references given. Call or address J. J. C., Winfield Stables, Nos. 110 and 112 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; has lived with me four years, and can recommend him highly as a first-class man. Call or address Mr. William Bispham, No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man; trustworthy and strictly sober; willing and obliging; has eight years' very best City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 144 5th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY RESPECTFUL MAN; SOBER and honest and industrious; understands the care of horses and carriages, and general useful man; on a gentleman's place; City or country. Call or address J. C., No. 137 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, having seven years' reference from last employer; strictly sober, honest and trustworthy; a competent and careful driver. Call or address Edward, No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to assist in the house or out of doors; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; will be well recommended in every respect; is sober, willing, and obliging; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 35 East 35th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; is a careful City driver and an excellent groom; nine years' City reference from last employer. Call or address O. N., No. 146 West 50th-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE in a gentleman's family in the country; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-class cook; several years' City reference from former employers. Apply at No. 219 East 78th-st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; AGE, 28; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; will make himself generally useful; will assist the gardener; best City reference. Call or address J. J., No. 114 6th-av., care of Woodhead.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; is a tandem driver; has 10 years' best references. Address J. K., No. 884 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS married man as coachman and gardener; 11 years' reference. Call or address, for two days, Nos. 65 and 67 Dey-st.

COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her coachman; a thoroughly competent and reliable man. Call on Monday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 104 East 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE. Call, for two days. A. B., care J. B. Brewster, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober, competent, trustworthy man; 12 years' best City reference. Address No. 16 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GERMAN. City or country; best City reference. Call or address R. L., No. 118 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver. Apply or address 12 Lexington-av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT MAN of many years' experience; city or country; good reference. Call or address No. 40 West 10th-st.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OF age; thoroughly understands the driving and care of horses; City or country; references furnished. Address J. J. C., Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—A LICENSED ENGINEER WANTS a situation to run a stationary engine; is willing to make himself generally useful and is competent to do his own repairing; best City references as to sobriety and capability. Address Engineer, Box 113 Times Office.

FLORIST, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARried, one child, 5 years) as first-class florist and grape-grower; fully competent to take entire care of hot and green houses; also, the entire charge of a gentleman's place; eight years' excellent reference. Address D. L., Box No. 313 Flushing, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly experienced in the culture and raising of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; understands the care of horses, and milk if necessary; best of reference. Address A. Z., Box No. 237 Times Office, for four days.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands greenhouse, graperies, forcing of flowers and vegetables; honest, sober, and first-class workman; small family; first-class references. Address Practical, Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, married, with 20 years' experience in every branch of horticulture; best recommendations. Address T. A., Box No. 249 Times Office.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, age 19; understands care of horses, saddles, and harness; wages moderate; no objections to the country; good reference from last places. Address T. H., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PORTER.—BY A RELIABLE AND STRICTLY sober man as porter in a wholesale house or merchant tailor's store; has good City reference for seven years from last place. Address Porter, Box 186 Times Office.

PORTER, WATCHMAN, JANITOR, OR ANY position of trust, by a reliable young man, with undoubted City reference. Address K., Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE man, thoroughly experienced in all the duties pertaining to his business, as waiter, as references from last employer to whom he refers, will testify; no objection to the country. Address Reliable, Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; has the best of City references. Address Waiter, No. 54 West 25th-st., at present employer's.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITer, by a thoroughly competent servant; good City reference. Address T. C. H., No. 1,270 Broadway; can be seen in store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable man; best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at 211 East 26th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER. City or country; references. Call at No. 444 West 45th-st., rear.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; will be disengaged on the 12th. Call or address Waiter, 157 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC PEN artist on color work, to go to another city; permanent situation and good salary. For address, see this paper April 13.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON FARM ON Long Island, (Protestant,) and to take charge of cattle, whose wife will attend to care of dairy. Inquire of Mr. WEEBER, seed-store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; good wages to an experienced person. Call, with City references, at No. 200 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and to sew; City references required. Apply at No. 87 Park-av. to-day, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress. Apply at No. 51 West 48th-st., basement door.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ELECTIONS.

[Established 1787.]
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
[Office, No. 64 Wall-st.]
New-York, April 10, 1880.
At an election held at this office on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors and Inspectors of the next annual election:
DIRECTORS.

Robert L. Stuart,	William P. Bolles,
Walter Edwards,	William H. Tailer,
Peter V. King,	Robert Benson,
Jacob C. Bogert,	Alexander J. Hamilton,
Andrew Bowden,	Charles G. Landon,
Henry Oothout,	S. Duncan Leverich,
Ferdinand Duysters,	William L. Breese,
Wyllis Blackstone,	G. Henry Witthaus,
John H. Bradley,	Stephen R. Halsey,
Albon P. Man,	James Hopkins,
Cyrus H. Loutrel,	Isaac P. Smith,
James Hooker Hammersley,	Joseph Lentilhon.

INSPECTORS Of Next Election.
Joseph Rudd,
Robert R. McJimsey,
Andrew C. Bowden.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held the 10th inst., PETER V. KING was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock, P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 17 until the morning of May 12.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., 267.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR; six rooms; together or separate; furnished or unfurnished; with or without private table; or would be rented to a party of gentlemen; satisfactory arrangements by the year; location and references unexceptionable.

BOARDERS WANTED.—GENTLEMEN CAN have choice of rooms or floors; vicinity of the Park; between 5th and 6th avs., with or without board. Address F., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613.—A PARLOR FLAT, AND on 1st of May second story, to rent permanently or transient; private table served; also, at Long Branch, cottage 1st of June; references exchanged.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.—SECOND AND third floors; superior table; to parties willing to pay a fair price; central. Address WEST SIDE, Box No. 305 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NOS. 86 AND 87 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A choice of handsome suites; liberal terms for the Summer months or by the year. Private tables only. Reference.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE, NICEly furnished room, with board; no moving; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 434.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH or without private table, or by the year without board; reference.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, their back parlor to a responsible physician or dentist; references. No. 28 West 36th-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.—AN UNUSUALLY desirable parlor suite; other rooms, and board if desired. No. 191 Madison-av.

NOS. 28 AND 31 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDsomely furnished floors and single rooms with board; references.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 317 WEST.—Large rooms, with board, furnished and unfurnished, to families or gentlemen; no moving in May.

PLEASANT ROOM, GOOD BOARD, REAsonable to one or two gentlemen desiring comfortable home in American family. No. 275 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with board from April 20; also, rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—Rooms, with first-class board; other vacancies about May 1; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park.—Second floor; all light rooms; private table preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board; pleasant location, near cars and boats; bathing. No. 432 East 114th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 251.—TWO splendid parlors, with board; also, front room on third floor; terms moderate; accommodations first-class.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 TO 436 MADISON-av., is prepared to make arrangements for Summer board from May 1.

NO. 41 EAST 28TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, double and single, with good board; gentlemen preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suite; also, single rooms, with superior board; references.

ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD; reference exchanged. No. 9 East 46th-st.

NO. 30 EAST 25TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, from April 15. MRS. CHEETHAM.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Furnished room, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FOREIGNER, BOARD IN A strictly private American or English family where only English is spoken, and where he will have an opportunity of learning the language; only first-class offers acceptable. Address L. R., Box No. 295 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PRIvate house, parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, front, $75 per month, to permanent gentleman only; references. No. 28 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome second and third floor; will be vacated May 1; liberal arrangements to a party of gentlemen for Summer or year; location and references unexceptionable.

ROOM TO LET.—IN PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE, near 5th-av., above 34th-st.; small family; no children; third floor room, unfurnished, or partly, to a gentleman; $25 per month. Address E. B. E., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SEParate, to let to gentlemen or families, by the year or season; location central. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 154 Times Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with small private family; 48th-st., near 6th-av.; references. Inquire of CUNZ, druggist, corner of 48th-st. and 6th-av.

VERY LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, near Madison-square; prices moderate; gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 32 West 26th-st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SINgle and adjoining rooms, without board; references. Apply, Monday, at No. 12 East 16th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; board, if desired; gentlemen only; references. No. 56 West 12th-st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, together or separate; references. No. 147 East 29th-st.

ONE LARGE ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board. Address No. 47 West 38th-st.; references exchanged.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed in all its appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

HAMILTON HOTEL, 125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Delightfully located; first-class accommodation for families; Metropolitan Elevated Road to door.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; fine drives, boating, fishing, and bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily 4, 33d-st., E. R., 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7:50 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, 50 minutes from Wall-st.; desirable rooms, with board; house and appointments first class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island, now open for guests. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

ELMER HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY hotel, will open June 1. WILLIAM R. ELMER, Manager, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer. Office, No. 137 East 23d-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Private residence, No. 156 East 74th-st., near Lexington-av., on MONDAY, April 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Elegant ebony and gilt parlor suits, in silk brocatel, cost $600; library suits, splendid pier and other mirrors, fine oil paintings, chromos, and engravings, bronze and other ornaments, window vases, centre tables, book-cases, hall stand, elegant chamber suits, hair mattresses, pillows, dining-room furniture, silver, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Large lot choice plants.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR courier to a family going abroad, by a young Parisian, speaking English and Italian; wages, $10 monthly; superior City reference. Address Transatlantique, Post Office Box No. 4,380.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION-SQUARE, 4TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1880.
TO THE HOLDERS OF ONE MILLION OF bonds of the NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1882.
The company will pay par and accrued interest for the whole or any part of the above bonds, upon presentation of the same at their office on or before April 15, 1880.
By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1880.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent. from the earnings of the past THREE MONTHS, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next.
Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of 3d May, 1880.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 25, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the March earnings, payable at this office April 15.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th of April.
W. WALTER PHELPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst. Transfer-books close on the 15th inst.
H. S. PARSONS, Ass't Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY on the 2d inst. declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable April 15, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer-books will close on the 8th inst. and open on the 15th inst. M. B. COOK, Vice-President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK
ANOTHER PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
A FULL HOUSE GREETED THE PERFORMANCE WITH HEARTY LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE, RECALLING THE CHIEF PERFORMERS AFTER EACH ACT.—*Herald.*
EVENING AT 8. MATINEE AT 1:30.
Mrs. Inchbald's comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Revised and altered for the present stage by MR. LESTER WALLACK,
with the following cast:
SIR OSWIN MORTLAND....MR. LESTER WALLACK
LORD DANBERRY.........MR. JOHN GILBERT
MR. WILLOWEAR..........MR. HARRY BECKETT
GEORGE } Sir Oswin's { MR. C. E. EDWIN
THOMAS } servants. { MR. H. PEARSON, Jr.
RICHARD, Lord Danberry's servant, MR. W. MACLEAN
LADY SUSAN COURTLY.....MISS EFFIE GERMON
HESTER..............MISS STELLA BONIFACE
MISS SARAH MORTLAND..............MRS. PONISI
The performance will conclude with the farce,
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by
Messrs. J. W. SHANNON, HARRY BECKETT, J. E. GILMOUR, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
A NEW DRAMA
has been for some time in preparation. It will be produced with a completeness of
CAST, SCENERY, and APPOINTMENTS HITHERTO UNSURPASSED.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager............Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
SATURDAY MATINEE begins at 1:45.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, APRIL 12,
Reproduction of Mr. Bartley Campbell's greatest play,
MY PARTNER
Presented with all the original Scenery, Music, &c., and with Messrs. LOUIS ALDRICH, CHARLES T. PARSLOE, FRANK MORDAUNT, HENRY CRISP, J. W. HAGUE, A. D. BILLINGS, WALTER LENNOX, Jr., GEORGE GASTON, F. J. REYNOLDS, and Misses DORA GOLDTHWAITE, JOSEPHINE LAURENS, LAURA THORPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats for MY PARTNER may be obtained by mail, telegraph, or Bell's telephone.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL FAIR.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN,
From April 12 to April 24.
A GRAND FAIR for the benefit of the FREE BED FUND.
MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, the Fair will be formally opened by an address from the HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
The Fair is under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Hospital.
OFFICERS OF THE FAIR ASSOCIATION:
President,
Mrs. GORDON W. BURNHAM.
Vice-Presidents,
Mrs. W. M. KINGSLAND, Mrs. DAVID DOWS.
Treasurer,
Hon. SALEM H. WALES.
Corresponding Secretary, Mr. STEPHEN S. HOE. Recording Secretary, Mr. CHAS. H. NEILSON.
Chairman Executive Com., Hon. SINCLAIR TOUSEY. Vice-Chairman Exec. Com., Hon. A. S. SULLIVAN.
Executive Committee.

Mrs. R. R. Atterbury,	Mrs. G. W. Carleton,	Mrs. W. H. Neilson,
Mrs. J. S. Bennet,	Mrs. A. B. Darling,	Mrs. G. W. Powers,
Mrs. R. Blakeman,	Mrs. C. M. Depew,	Mrs. W. H. Peckham,
Mrs. E. G. Bartlett,	Mr. C. M. Depew,	Mrs. Isaac S. Platt,
Mrs. Clark Bell,	Mr. Amos F. Eno,	Mr. Isaac S. Platt,
Mrs. L. M. Bates,	Mrs. I. M. Fiske,	Mr. Horace Russell,
Mr. G. W. Burnham,	Mrs. E. Guernsey,	Mrs. Sam'l Swan,
Mr. R. Blakeman,	Mrs. Ely Goddard,	Mrs. C. S. Spencer,
Mr. L. M. Bates,	Mrs. W. T. Helmuth,	Mrs. R. L. Stuart,
Mr. James Buell,	Mrs. W. Hegeman,	Mrs. J. Sherwood,
Mr. Clark Bell,	Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,	Col. C. S. Spencer,
Mr. R. C. Benedict,	Mrs. W. A. Ogden Hegeman,	Mrs. R. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. G. W. Carleton,		Mrs. S. R. H. Vance,
Mrs. S. Coleman,	Mr. W. A. O. Hegeman,	Mr. K. VanRensselaer,
Mr. S. Coleman,	Mr. Thomas Hicks,	Mr. S. R. H. Vance,
Mr. F. A. Conkling,	Mr. J. Mildeberger,	Mrs. W. H. White,
Mr. Hiram Calkins,		Mrs. S. H. Wales,
Mr. Geo. W. Clarke,	Mr. R. R. McAlpine,	Mr. J. T. Willets.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. OPERETTA.
Broadway and 31st-st.
THE NEW PARLOR HOME OF OPERA.
A Merry, Mirthful, and Musical Entertainment for children, old and young.
FUN. TWO COMIC OPERETTAS. MUSIC.
AGES AGO,
By Gilbert and Clay,
and
CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME,
By Alfred Cellier and Bolton Rowe.
Morning Performance SATURDAY at 2.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Night admission, 50c. and $1; reserved seats, $1 and $1 50. Matinee admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
55th Grand Annual Exhibition.
Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. Every Evening.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE..............Associate Manager
Third Week. Excellence established. Third Week.
HAVERLY'S United Mastodon Minstrels.
HAVERLY'S United Mastodon Minstrels.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY. MATINEE SATURDAY.
ALL THE GREAT FEATURES. | Monster First Part. The Circus. The Picnic, Spanish Students, &c.
Seats on sale 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
STEELE MACKAYE...............Manager
"Handsomest Theatre in the World." (Double Stage.)
THIRD MONTH
of
HAZEL KIRKE.
THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Every EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Seats secured. Box-office open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BEADLE'S PIRATES FOR TEN CENTS.
First appearance of Mr. ARTHUR COOK, Tenor.
Extra Matinee THURSDAY, April 15, for the benefit of MR. DAVE REED.
Last week but one of the season.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
Last week but one and continued success of ANNIE PIXLEY as M'LISS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Corresponding reduction to all other points East.
Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.
The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE having been placed on the line for the season of 1880, leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn 4:30 P. M., Jersey City 4:25 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 528, 944, and 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City; in Boston at No. 3 Old State-house, and at Old Colony Depot.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 5 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First-class, $5, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $2; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 262 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND,
Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th.. 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th..10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 14th...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th... 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d... 3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 21st...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 23d..... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st. Except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 2 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41, N. R., FOOT of CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2. W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE. New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. State-rooms warmed by steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer Andrew Harder leaves Pier 42, foot of Canal-st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 P. M., landing at Cornwall, Milton, and Highland each way. Fare, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, April 12, last time of Verdi's "chef-d'œuvre," AIDA.
Rhadames, Signor Campanini; Amonasro, Signor Galassi; Ramfis, Herr Behrens; Amneris, Miss Annie Louise Cary, and Aida, Mme. Emilie Ambré.
Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor ARDITI.
TUESDAY, April 13, production of DON PASQUALE.
Ernesto, Signor Lazzarini; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Del Puente; Don Pasquale, Signor Fapini; and Norina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
WEDNESDAY, April 14, by desire and for the last time, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Don Alvaro, Signor Campanini; Don Carlos, Signor Galassi; Melitone, Signor Del Puente; Padre Guardiano, Herr Behrens; Marchese di Calatrava, Signor Monti; Preziosilla, Miss A. L. Cary, and Leonora, Mme. Marie L. Swift. (Her third appearance.) The Seguidilla will be danced by Mlle. Carolina Monti and Mlle. Adelaide Monti.
THURSDAY, April 15, FAUST.
MARGHERITA....................Mlle. MARIE MARIMON
(Her only appearance in this character.)
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, Benefit of Signor Campanini.
To commence with the second act of Bizet's opera, CARMEN;
after which the third act of Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA;
followed by the third act of Verdi's opera, IL TROVATORE;
to conclude with the second act of Donizetti's opera LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Farewell Matinee, SATURDAY, April 17, LES HUGUENOTS,
on which occasion the opera will commence at 12:30.
Places may be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., which is open daily from 9 till 5.

FRONT BOXES AND THE BEST RESERVED seats for the Opera and all Theatres six days in advance. Special telephone; private wires. Seats secured till 8 P. M., at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Bell Telephone at Tyson's office. N. B.—Boxes and tickets for the Opera sold on commission.

ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.
P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
THIRD-AV. AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST.
I pledge my reputation and personal word that this is the most novel, beautiful, extensive, and marvelous public entertainment that I have ever before presented to the public. P. T. BARNUM.
This pledge is indorsed by press and public. Hundreds turned away. A thousand extra, numbered chairs added to accommodate the rush of visitors.
ZAZEL.
ZAZEL. The London and Parisian Sensation, greeted
ZAZEL. WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM;
ZAZEL. her wonderful
ZAZEL. AERIAL DIVE
ZAZEL. from the topmost height of the Institute, and
ZAZEL. her
ZAZEL. EAGLE SWOOP
ZAZEL. through mid air for nearly 100 feet has created a perfect furor.
The entire programme exciting the audience, their pleasure manifesting itself in salvos of applause. Mme. DOCKRILL; Mme. NELSON and her flock of Trained Doves; the ZULUS; Mme. MARTHA, EMMA LAKE, Signor SEBASTIAN, HOLLIS, and the entire Phalanx of Artists enthusiastically received.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.; performances at 2 and 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children, under nine, 25 cents. Reserved numbered chairs, 25 cents extra. Ladies and families are advised to attend the less crowded afternoon performances. The Third-Avenue Elevated Railroad cars deposits visitors at the door.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THURSDAY Afternoon, April 15, Sixth Public Rehearsal.
SATURDAY Evening, April 17, Sixth Symphony Concert.
BEETHOVEN'S
"NINTH"
Symphony, with final chorus.
Oratorio Society and the following soloists:
Mrs. M. L. SWIFT (Col. Mapleson's permission), Soprano.
Mrs. H. NORMAN...................Contralto.
Signor CAMPANINI (Col. Mapleson's permission), Tenor.
Mr. REMMERTZ.........................Bass.
"SIEGFRIED,"
(third act,) Richard Wagner,
with the same soloists as above.
The performances will commence precisely at 2 and 8.
Tickets at Steinway Hall and No. 23 Union-square.

CHICKERING HALL.
PRONOUNCED
PRONOUNCED
SUCCESS SUCCESS
SUCCESS SUCCESS
OF
MISS
KATE FIELD
KATE FIELD
in her
MUSICAL MONOLOGUE
EYES AND EARS IN LONDON.
THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK GIVE IT THEIR UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT.
Miss Field will appear in the monologue at Chickering Hall on
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, APRIL 14, at 3,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, at 8,
and on SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, at 8.
Seats may now be secured at Schuberth's.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH.
HENRY E. ABBEY...............Lessee and Manager.
THIRD and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS also appears this week, assuming the principal female rôles.
HAMLET
Will be given MONDAY, April 12, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
MACBETH
Will be acted on FRIDAY NIGHT.
For SATURDAY EVENING a grand double bill, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and TAMING OF THE SHREW.
. Seats may be secured for either performance.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PLAY,
THE WAY WE LIVE
A Comedy of Contemporaneous Society.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. Monday Evening, April 12.
Mr. JOHN LAVINE'S FIFTH ANNUAL CONCERT.
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
by the following
CELEBRATED ARTISTS:
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY
Will sing Scene and Aria, "Hamlet," by....A. THOMAS
Valse brilliante, "Une Folie à Rome," by...........RICCI
Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. MAX PINNER
will play MOZART'S great Concerto for two pianos.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS'S unrivaled orchestra will perform
Overture, "Abencerages," by..............CHERUBINI
"First Nordish Suit," by.........ASGER HAMERICK
"Andante Cantabile," Op. 97, by...........BEETHOVEN
"Allegretto Grazioso," Symphony No. 2, by...BRAHMS
"Slavonic Rhapsody," No. 2, by................DVORAK
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

HAVERLY'S FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY................Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS.
MR. NEIL BURGESS
In Petroleum V. Nasby's farcical Comedy
WIDOW BEDOTT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY.............Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK—CONTINUED SUCCESS.
LOTTA.
Monday, April 12, during the week, and Saturday Matinee, LOTTA will appear as
ZIP,
or POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
Introducing new songs, dances, banjo solos, and piano selections. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 8:30 P. M., humorous and dramatic recitals by Mr. H. G. CHAPMAN: "Magdalena," "A Voice from the South," "The Cane-bottomed Chair," "Kaiser John," "Reformed; or, the Actor's Wife," "The Picket Guard," "Tom was Goin' for a Post," "A Selection from 'Dearer than Life,'" "That 'ere Yarn about the Widder," "Christmas Night at the Quarters." Mr. Walter R. Johnston, Organist. Reserved seats, 50 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.
RICE & NUNNEMACHER........Lessees and Managers.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN | Every eve. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Matinees at 2. HERNE'S HEARTS OF OAK, with its magnificent scenery and effects.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.................Proprietors.
JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

TO-NIGHT. 8 O'CLOCK.
JOHN L. STODDARD,
at CHICKERING HALL.
A JOURNEY THROUGH SPAIN.

LECTURES.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED
to attend a lecture by
MR. ALBERT STICKNEY,
before the
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION
of this City,
At its hall, No. 8 Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8:15 o'clock, upon
THE AIMS OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.
Seats reserved for Ladies.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MEMORIAL AND VALEDICTORY SERvice will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M. in OLD ST. ANN'S CHURCH, corner Washington and Prospect sts., Brooklyn. Addresses will be made by Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Dyer, and the Rev. Dr. Schenck. The Holy Communion will be administered. Clergy will please bring surplices and robes in Sunday-school building adjoining at 10:30.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE WAREHOUSES.—Built expressly for the purpose. Corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. Affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping, all at low rates.

GOOD HORSES IN TRAINING

THREE PROMINENT STABLES.

CHARLES REED'S STABLES AT THE MEADOW BROOK FARM—THE ANIMALS IN TRAINING FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN—THE CASSADAGA AND THE HARTFORD STABLES.

Whether the dreams of Mr. Charles Reed will ever be realized or not, the enterprising spirit he has shown in establishing a large farm for the breeding of thorough-breds in the northern part of the State is worthy of success. The Meadow Brook Farm, for such it is called, is situated a little beyond Snake Hill, near Saratoga Lake. The stables have been constructed with every improvement that experience could suggest. The main stable is rectangular in shape, well lighted from the roof, and there are 46 loose boxes, four of which measure 16 by 12 feet each, and the remainder 12 by 12 feet. Besides this there is a stable for the stallions, with eight stalls, and one for the brood mares, containing 26 stalls, with roomy paddocks, and as two brooks are flowing continually through the farm there is no lack of water. Besides, the region is celebrated for its numerous sulphur springs, and there are several of them on the farm. Mr. Reed has been a large importer of thorough-bred stock, and his four stallions are representatives of the best families in the English stud book. For instance, Highlander, 12 years old, is a son of Blair Athol and Elcho, by West Australian, a grand winning family, and, crossed with native mares, his progeny should become conspicuous for speed and stamina. Pochter is also 12 years old, and a son of Bel Demonio and Hilda, by Prime Minister. Then there is Kebbuck, 8 years old, by Parmesan, out of Paraffin, by Blair Athol, who started three times last year in this country, and showed himself to be a very speedy animal. Although he got off badly in the initial three-quarter dash at the Baltimore Spring meeting, he ran second to Anna Augusta, and the next day won a mile-dash by three length, with ease, in 1:45½. At Jerome Park he started twice without success, having got out of condition, and was then retired, although he had several engagements at Saratoga. The other stallion is Rosalier, foaled in 1875, by Rosicrucian, out of Finella, by Cambuscan, the latter the sire of the famous mare Kincsem, who has never been beaten. The brood mares that have been imported by Mr. Reed are: Reflector, by Speculum, out of Kapunda, by Stockwell; Susanna, by Tournament, out of Susanna, by Nunnykirk or Birdcatcher; Whimsie, by Pellon, out of Tapioca, by Sweetmeat; British Beauty, by Oxford, out of Runaway, by Orlando; Fiss, by Parmesan, out of Mrs. Wolf, by Newminster; Contessa, by D'Estournel, out of Electra, by Touchstone; Countess, by Theobald, out of Remula, by King Caradoc; Type of Beauty, by Typhoeus, out of Eltham Beauty, by Kingston; Athenais, by Blair Athol, out of Thais, by Chanticleer, and Star Acacia, by Sideroitis, out of Tinted Venus, by Macaroni. The native mares on the place are: Athlene, Imperatrice, Helen Gray Nun, Hermione, Emma G., Lady of the Lake, Bettie I, Kate McDonald, Lillie Belle, Bonnie Wood, Algeria, On Dit, Maritana, Pique, Galatea, Nettie B. and Maggie Hunt. The trainer at Meadow Brook is James Lee, and he is well seconded by the great steeple-chase rider, Pat Meany, and a large corps of well-trained boys, most of whom have been picked out of the street and are well taken care of.

The horses in training for the coming campaign number 23, and the string is headed by the famous old steeple-chaser Trouble, the hero of many battles across country. This will be his ninth year upon the turf, and the career of this great little gelding has been so remarkable that a short history of him will be interesting to the general public. Trouble is a chestnut in color, sired by Ulverston, (son of Lexington and Ustilla, by imp. Margrave,) dam, Kate McDonald, by imp. Mickey Free. He made his début in a sweepstakes for 2-year olds at Lexington, on Sept. 17, 1872, and was unplaced and did not appear again until the Spring meeting at the same place in 1873, when Major Thomas started him twice, being unplaced once, and second in his other attempt. He was not started again and was sold to A. H. Torrence, who taught him to jump, and he made his first appearance in 1874, at the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, and won all of the four races in which he started, his winnings amounting to $2,550. In 1875 he started 10 times, won five times, was second four times, and unplaced once. In the latter case he won, but his rider dismounted without consent of the judges, and the horse was disqualified. His winnings were $3,375. In 1876 he appeared six times, was three times first, twice second, and once unplaced, and retired for the season with $2,100 to his credit. In 1877 Trouble came out a grand horse, and could not be beaten unless crushed with weight. His success was remarkable, and he became the idol of the ladies, who always take great interest in steeple-chases. He appeared in eight races, and was only beaten once, by a neck, by Redding, to whom he was giving 30 pounds. His winnings for the year were $4,330. In 1878 Trouble appeared six times, winning thrice, while he was second twice, and unplaced once; winnings, $1,500. His campaign last year was a vigorous one, for he started ten times and won eight times, running second twice, and bringing the season to a close with $4,150 to his credit. Thus, this remarkable horse has started in three flat races and 44 hurdle races and steeple-chases, and in the latter class of races he has won 30 times, was second 11 times, and unplaced 3 times, on one occasion being disqualified, although he had won, as detailed above. During his career he has won $18,005.

Disturbance, formerly known as Mechanic, now 6 years old, is another steeple-chaser that won two races last year. Then there is a trio of 5-year olds, the most reputable one being Day Star, by Star Davis, out of Squeeze 'Em, by Lexington, who defeated Himyar and Leveler for the Kentucky Derby in 1878. He gradually deteriorated, however, and last year, in eight attempts, did not score a single victory. He was brought here last Fall to win the Maturity Stake, and the colored jockey, Murphy, who rode Falsetto and Fortuna, was engaged for the mount, but the horse made a sorry show in the race, and, as Mr. Reed has a penchant for experimenting, the horse was "absorbed" into the hospice of Meadow Brook. The ch. m. Glendalia, by Glenelg, out of Milly J., by Lightning, is a speedy animal, and started 14 times last year, winning four races, gaining second place three times, and third once. These races were all in the West, and she was purchased by Mr. Reed for a brood mare, and, after the present season, she will be bred to one of the imported stallions. She is engaged in the Cash Handicap, the Summer Handicap, and Congress Hall Stakes, at Saratoga, also, the Rancocas Handicap at Baltimore, and Fordham Handicap at Jerome Park. The other 5-year old is the b. h. Terror, by Alarm, out of Lady Wallenstein, the dam of Mr. Lorillard's colt now in England. He is a terror only to his owner, for he has been the "whipper-in" on all occasions. There are a pair of 4-year olds, viz.: Faustina, the full sister to Glendalia, who has not started yet, and Dispute, (formerly Dan McClinch,) by Hurrah, out of Lady Pickaway, who is yet to win his maiden race. He is being taught to jump. The 2-year-old string consists of five head, all of them "green uns," who have several important engagements at Saratoga. They are imp. Breadwinner, b. f., by Highlander, out of Everlasting; Scotia, ch. f., by Waverly, out of Irene; Ione, ch. f., by Tom Bowling, out of Greek Slave; Marie B., b. f., by imp. Hurrah, out of Lady Lancaster, and My Wit, by Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs. The latter started once last year in a five-furlong dash at Saratoga, and ran third. The 2-year olds are 11 in number, and reports from the stable represent them as doing very well so early in the season. Mr. Reed has always had a great partiality, for imp. Hurrah, who is a son of Newminster and Jovial, by Bay Middleton, and sent several mares to be bred to him. Six of the 2-year olds are by Hurrah, viz.: Her Sister, out of Queen of Clubs; Hermit, out of Emma G.; Tramway, out of Hermione; The Monk, out of Gray Nun; Jennie B., out Lillie Bell, and Torchlight, out of Helen. The others are Thora, by Longfellow, out of Susan Ann, which ought to be a good one; Glenmaire, by Glenelg, out of Vandalia; Shamrock, by imp. Buckden, out of Maggie; Senior Deacon, by imp. Hartington, out of Imogene, and Cavis, by Ryder Ali, out of Helen Bennett. These have engagements in the "baby" stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga.

THE CASSADAGA STABLE.

Among the recent accessions to the turf may be noted Mr. Ashbel Burnham, a large cheese-manufacturer at Cassadaga, in the western part of the State. The venture is looked upon with considerable interest, and Mr. Burnham has expended a large sum of money in gathering a stable of young stock that will, doubtless, be the nucleus of a great racing establishment. He has certainly shown much judgment in buying liberally of Bonnie Scotland stock while he had the opportunity, and, now that the old stallion is dead, the mares by him will be much sought after, for they will doubtless breed well. The Cassadaga string numbers 13 head, which has been sent to Kentucky in order to be in good form for the early events, for many of the youngsters, being early foals, are very forward. Harvey Welch, who was Col. McDaniel's right-hand man for many years, is Mr. Burnham's trainer, and with the material he has in charge he ought to do well. At the head of the string is the b. f. Marchioness, 4 years old, by Monarchist, out of Heliotrope, by imp. Knight of St. George. She is no doubt a fast and true-running filly, and does credit to her sire, who was represented only by six of his get last year in this country, while two of his colts ran well in England, particularly Aristocrat, who won a race at Newmarket. Marchioness only ran once as a 2-year old, and that was in the Ladies' Stake on the first day of the Nashville Fall meeting, and last year she started five times, winning once, the Cumberland Stakes, at Nashville—and running second four times—there being $1,550 to her credit at the end of the season. This is a creditable record, especially as she had the misfortune to run against Lord Murphy, to whom she was second in the Belle Meade Stake No. 1. Having no engagements, the purse races will be the field of her operations. The only 3-year old in the stable is the ch. f. Blandina, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Blondin, by Commodore, that started half a dozen times last year, and was made to run mile heats—pretty rough usage for a 2-year old. She has many important engagements for the coming season, being in the Cumberland and Belle Meade Stakes at Nashville, the Oaks, Clark, St. Leger, and American Stallion Stakes at Louisville, the Monmouth Oaks, Jersey St. Leger, and West End Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, and the Travers, Alabama, and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga. She was a January foal, and was a well-developed 2-year old, and she may turn out to be a stayer this year. Of the 11 2-year olds, 10 of them are by Bonnie Scotland, viz.: Bramblette, out of Ivy Leaf by imp. Australian, and consequently the full sister to Bramble and By and By, now one of the favorites for the Kentucky Oaks; Banter, b. c., out of Benicia by Jack Malone, and three-year brother to Bombast who won the Withers stake in 1877; Bernardine, ch. f., out of Tribulation by Jeff. Davis; By the Way, b. f., out of Carolin by imp. Scythian; Bakis, b. c., out of Brunswarda by Lightning; Barnton, out of Jessamine Porter by Brown Dick; Bride Cake, ch. f., out of Miss Lin by Jack Malone; Bramletta, ch. c., out of Robinet by Brown Dick; Bide a Wee, out of Winegrass by Jack Malone, and Brenda, ch. f., out of Belladonna by Brown Dick. The other 2-year-old is a g. f. called Commodita by John Morgan out of Meteor by Childe Harold. One or the other of these are entered in the Two-year-old Stakes at Saratoga, and there will be a general desire to see the new stable successful.

THE HARTFORD STABLE.

From very small beginnings, the Daly Brothers, of Hartford, Conn., have accumulated a stable of horses that have done them much good service, supporting the family and making the Daly name somewhat conspicuous on the turf. In fact, William C. Daly, with his artificial leg, is a well-known figure on all the race-tracks in the Eastern Circuit, and was especially prominent at the Brighton Beach Fair Grounds last Summer, which proved to be a gold mine for the Dalys, for they retired into Winter quarters with $8,828, while such establishments as Rancocas and the Nursery combined did not equal that result. The string for the present year is at the present time composed of seven head, and all of them are serviceable animals. The oldest of the lot is the b. g. Edwin A., 6 years, by Revolver, out of Syren; a fast horse that was much backed about last year, and appeared 29 times, being seven times first, four times second, and three times third, and won $1,995. He belonged to I. N. Ackerman last year. Virgilian is a brown horse, 5 years old, by Virgil, out of La Henderson; is another fast horse, and was forced to run 33 times last year, and succeeded in winning six races, gaining second place 11 times, and third place five times, his winnings footing up $2,160. There is a quartet of 5-year-olds, one of whom gained much renown as a thorough "staker," and whose purchase brought luck and glory to the Dalys. This was the b. h. Willie D., now 5 years old, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, brother to Add, Joe, and Jericho. Like the others above-named, he was bred and owned by D. J. Crouse, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and ran under the name of Lazarus five times, and was successful once. Then Mrs. Daly went to Saratoga as treasurer for her husband, and bought the horse for $1,200, and changed his name to Willie D., under which cognomen he appeared at Brighton Beach, where he won four out of six races. Then he was taken to the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, then used by the Coney Island Jockey Club. Here he defeated Governor Hampton, Glenmore C., and Bloscom easily in the two-mile heats, which he ran in 3:34½ and 3:35—the best authenticated heat race on record. After running unsuccessfully at Brighton again and at Jerome Park, he was taken to Baltimore, and ran second to Irish King in the two-mile heats, and was then prepared for the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats. This was the finest race of the kind ever seen, Willie D. winning the first heat in 7:29½, then he was beaten half a length by Glenmore for the second heat in 7:30¼, and then the pair ran the third and deciding heat amidst the greatest excitement, Glenmore winning by a head only in 7:31. The time was remarkable, the best ever recorded, and stamped both horses with renown. Mr. Daly justly thinks that Willie D. can win some of the long-distance races in this circuit, and why he did not enter him in the cups at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, and Coney Island is a mystery. However, he is engaged in the Brighton and Willard's Hotel Cups at Washington, and the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park. Willie D. started 16 times last year, of which he won six times, was three times second, and twice third, his winnings amounting to $3,200. The other 5-year olds are jumpers, and, with their records, are as follows: Pomeroy, b. g., by Planet out of Vandalia by Vandal; started 24 times, winning 3 times; second, 5 times, and third, twice; total, $1,625. Lizzie B., br. m., by Enquirer out of Leisure by Red Eye; started 34 times, of which she won 10 races, was the same number of times second, and 7 times third, her winnings amounting to $2,360. Adair, formerly John Edwards, by Helmbold out of Queen of Scots, started 6 times without success. The three-year old in the stable is the ch. f. Jessie D., formerly Canaan, by Chillicothe out of Skipper by Daniel the Prophet, that, out of nine starts, only succeeded in winning second once and third once.

IS HE A SPECIMEN KEEPER?

A DISORDERLY OFFICER FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Philip Blass, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw six men on the corner of Avenue B and Twelfth-street. He ordered them to move on, when James Clarke said, very impudently, "I'm here on official business; I guess you don't know who you're talking to. I'm a keeper on Blackwell's Island." Blass said that he could not help that, and repeated his order to move on. Clarke called the officer "a loafer," and acted very disorderly. Blass seized hold of one of the men to arrest him, when the others attacked him. They first attempted to kick him, and finally succeeded in knocking him down. Finding himself in a critical position, and liable to sustain serious injury, Blass drew his revolver and discharged a shot in the air to frighten off his assailants. They scattered for the moment and rising to his feet, Blass fired in the air a second time. The men then showed a disposition to close upon him again, whereupon he discharged two more shots in rapid succession. The roughs, thinking they heard footsteps, fled, Clarke alone being made a prisoner. He was brought before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. He was very pompous and impudent, and with an air of great self-importance he said to the magistrate, "I am a keeper in the lunatic asylum at Blackwell's Island." In a very decided tone the Justice declared his opinion that the prisoner was a "fine specimen of a man for such a position." He would listen to no explanation from the prisoner, saying, "I wish to hear no explanations. Your conduct toward this officer is sufficient to impel me to say that you will go back to Blackwell's Island under different circumstances from those under which you left there. [Clarke had said he had come to the City to take some lady friends to the theatre.] I will fine you $10, and in addition you will have to furnish a $500 bond for your good behavior, or else go to the Island for six months as a prisoner. You are decidedly not a desirable man to put in charge of lunatics." Clarke was then locked up, pending his effort to procure a bondsman.

PREJUDICED AGAINST PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Church of St. Teresa, Rutgers-street, a solemn mission is being conducted by six Fathers of the order known as the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is the first mission ever given by this order in New-York. At the high mass yesterday, of which the Rev. Hugh Kelly was celebrant, the Very Rev. Father Hunt, director of the mission, preached on the subject: "The Church the True Educator." The preacher insisted that education without religion was a failure, and that to the public schools, as they are now conducted, was due no small share of the infidelity of the age in which we live. He did not wish, he remarked, to take away all credit from the public schools, for they were productive of some good, and good, however accomplished, remains good; but that they were not as good as they ought to be, that is to say, not positively bad, but of a decided tendency to evil. The system itself was bad. He submitted that the Catholic Church could never give her sanction to these schools, and that if a priest, a Bishop, or even the Pope of Rome were heard in good faith to advocate them, then indeed, might the days of Catholicity be considered finished.

DEATH OF CHARLES H. H. SAYRE.

Dr. Charles Henry Hall Sayre, eldest son of the well-known surgeon, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, died yesterday from the effects of a terrible fall on Monday evening. At that time the Doctor was walking rapidly from the Twenty-ninth-street entrance of the Gilsey House to his coupé, when he tripped and fell backward down the hotel area, striking heavily on the stone flagging 25 feet below. Dr. Sayre weighed 225 pounds, and the fall caused a very aggravated fracture of the left thigh. The insensible physician was immediately removed to his home, No. 285 Fifth-avenue, where his father and other eminent physicians employed every means to prevent a fatal result. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and death released the young physician from his sufferings yesterday. Dr. Sayre was 29 years of age, and well known in society circles. He was an ardent sportsman, and took great pride in his kennel of hunting dogs. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

HOW THE BARK HERA IS DISABLED.

Capt. Reed, of the steam-ship Morro Castle, which arrived from Charleston yesterday, reports that at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when off Body Island, a disabled vessel was sighted. The steamer bore down upon her and found her to be the bark Hera, 45 days out from Hamburg, and bound for New-York. She had lost her main-mast and everything attached, together with her fore and mizzen top masts and jib-boom. Temporary repairs had been made by her crew, and the Captain refused the steam-ship's offers of assistance. The steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, met with several severe gales in crossing the Atlantic. Heavy seas were shipped but no damage was done. The California, of the Anchor Line, arrived from London yesterday. She encountered a series of westerly gales, accompanied by high seas and heavy squalls, until the Banks of Newfoundland were passed. The California called at Halifax on the 23d. Capt. McDonald, of the brig Favorita, which arrived from Barbadoes yesterday, says that he experienced strong head gales with a rough sea during the entire passage.

THOSE TWO FORGED CHECKS.

The two men who presented for certification at the National City Bank, of Brooklyn, on Saturday, the two checks—one of $6,500, the other of $4,500—bearing the forged signature of Gillian Schenck, the Treasurer of Kings County, were arrested at a late hour Saturday night by Capt. Campbell, of the Washington-Street Police Station. They had been taken into custody while disposing of the checks at the West Side Bank, in Eighth-avenue, this City. They gave their names as John Scheyer, of No. 465 West Seventy-first street, New-York, and Herman Gierke, of No. 298 South Second-st., Williamsburg. Yesterday morning the prisoners were brought before Police Justice Walsh, and were committed for examination to-day. They claim that their part in the transaction is entirely blameless, and that their connection with the business grew out a Flatbush real estate transfer, which involved nothing beyond the ordinary course of such transactions.

A CROSBY-STREET MYSTERY.

CIRCUMSTANCES POINTING TO A CRIME BY AN ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDER.

Coroner Knox was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Emma Cornetti, an Irishwoman, 27 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, having been admitted to that institution on the Friday previous suffering from an injury to the head, which it was reported she had received by a fall while in a fit. Deputy Coroner Doplin made an autopsy of the remains yesterday morning and found that death was caused by meningeal apoplexy and an extravasation of blood, the result of an injury to the head. The injury and cause of death agreed with the history of the case, but an examination of the remains revealed a number of bruises and contusions on different parts of the body, which indicated that the woman had been severely beaten. Over the right temple was a large contused spot, the result of either a severe fall or a violent blow. An investigation showed that the deceased, although a native of Ireland, was the reputed wife of Angelo Cornetti, an Italian organ-grinder, 40 years of age, living in a dirty, miserable room in the rear of the first floor of No. 95 Crosby-street, which is the joint habitation of filthy Italians and dissolute colored women. Cornetti is a cripple of exceedingly violent temper. The woman, who had been of very intemperate habits, had been with him for three years, and had assisted in making a living by immoral practices. The couple frequently quarreled and fought in their squalid room, and the neighbors say that the woman often bore marks of ill-usage at the hands of her paramour.

Hattie Bartell, a negress, who lives in the front room, says that the couple had a severe fight on the night of the 2d inst., and that Cornetti knocked the woman down and choked her and beat her savagely about the head and face. On the Sunday night following, they had another fight, and on last Thursday night the couple quarreled again, and Cornetti attacked the woman with a heavy cane, and beat her unmercifully about the head and body with it. Hattie says that on the following morning the deceased came into her room and said that she was going to do her washing. She then went into her own room and in a few minutes after Cornetti came rushing into the front room, apparently very much frightened and excited, and cried out that his wife was dead. Hattie went into the back room and found the woman lying on the floor in front of the wash-tub, apparently in a fit and bleeding from her nose and ears. She was unconscious and speechless. Cornetti said that she had been seized with a fit while working at the wash-tub, and had fallen to the floor. Hattie accompanied Cornetti to the Mulberry-Street Police Station, and informed Sergt. Horbelt, who was in charge. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but when it arrived at the house the woman had recovered, and as she appeared to have been drinking, the ambulance surgeon refused to take her to the hospital. Late that night the woman had another fit, the Police were again notified, and an ambulance was summoned. The woman was found lying unconscious on the floor of the room, bleeding from the nose and ears. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and efforts to restore her proved of no avail. She did not regain consciousness, and died on Saturday night. Under these circumstances Coroner Knox ordered the arrest of Cornetti to await the result of further investigation. Capt. Kealy's men took him into custody, at his residence, late yesterday afternoon. He denied having beaten or maltreated the deceased, and he was locked up to await the action of the Coroner. Three women who live in the house were arrested by order of Capt. Kealy and detained as witnesses.

A LEAP FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

OFFICER DOYLE'S ADVENTURE WITH M'NULTY, THE MASKED BURGLAR.

A few days ago Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, learned that Michael McNulty, one of the three men who committed the masked burglary at Mrs. Golding's house in First-street, and who escaped on the way to the station-house, could be found in Norwich, Conn. Chief Murphy sent Officer Doyle to Norwich, and McNulty was secured. A few miles out of Norwich McNulty asked to be permitted to get a drink of water. The train was then traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Instead of stopping to drink at the water-tank, McNulty threw open the door and made a desperate dash for liberty. Doyle rushed after him, and a brakeman who had witnessed the movement attempted to seize the prisoner. Before either could reach him, McNulty leaped from the train, turning two hand somersaults with the agility of an accomplished athlete, and alighting on his feet on the ground.

The conductor refused to bring the train to a stop, and Doyle had to travel to the first station, 12 miles away. There the officer hired a coach and started in pursuit of the fugitive. He expected to find him near the place of the leap with his neck broken. But when he got there he discovered no trace of him. Inquiries at farm-houses for many miles failed to bring any information concerning him, till at last, six miles away, the detective met a rag-picker who had seen a hatless and coatless man riding in the bottom of a farm wagon. When Doyle reached the house of the farmer, the wagon had been put away. Doyle suspected that the burglar had been concealed by the farmer in his dwelling-house, and watched there till he saw the farmer carrying some bread and milk outside. The farmer, observing that he was watched, turned back to the house, and Doyle demanded the surrender of the man. The farmer denied that he was concealing any one, but afterward led the officer to a charcoal pit, where McNulty had hidden himself. The officer handcuffed him, drove back to the railroad station, and at midnight of Saturday arrived with his prisoner in Jersey City. McNulty's leap cost him only a slight scratch on his arm.

The burglary for which he is in custody was committed two months ago. He, with two others, who are now in jail, went, with masks, into Mrs. Golding's house, and with an axe held threateningly over Mrs. Golding's head, compelled silence while they ransacked the house.

AN OLD FIRE LADDIE'S FUNERAL.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN FOLLOWING EX-CHIEF CARSON'S BODY TO THE GRAVE.

The funeral of the late Alfred Carson, ex-Chief of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, took place yesterday from the cottage in which he quietly spent the last years of his life, No. 85 Storm-avenue, Jersey City Heights. It was attended by a majority of the Association of Exempt Firemen, and by members of Knickerbocker Fire Engine Company No. 12, of the old Volunteer Fire Department. All wore appropriate badges of mourning, and formed in line before the cottage, while the burial services were going on in the little parlors. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, the female preacher, at whose church the dead ex-Chief was a regular attendant, conducted the services, assisted by a choir. A few sprays of immortelles were scattered on the lid of the coffin. When the services were ended, the features of the dead were exposed to view to enable hundreds of his old-time comrades to look upon them for the last time. In the crowd were ex-Commissioner Perley, Harry Howard, Moses O. Allen, Zophar Mills, President of the Association of Exempt Firemen; Fire Commissioner Gorman, George W. Wheeler, Charles Forrester, William Lamb, Elisha Kingsland, William Drew, and many other "fire laddies" of former days. Eight members of the Association of Exempt Firemen acted as pall-bearers. The body was interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, whither it was followed by a long procession of Exempt Firemen. Mr. Carson was first elected Chief in 1848, and was re-elected eight times. In April, 1857, he was succeeded by Harry Howard.

GERMAN MECHANICS ORGANIZING.

A meeting of German carpenters was held yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, for the purpose of forming a regular union similar to the English Carpenters' Society. After addresses had been made by several members of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union, a large number of those present signed the list of membership, and an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—John Ritter; Vice-President—John Lasser; Secretary—John Roeder; Treasurer—R. Kruger. The men are now receiving from $2 to $2 50 per day, and a general demand will be made for $3 per day. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday next, at which a constitution will be adopted. The German frame-makers held a mass-meeting yesterday at No. 28 Stanton-street, and organized for the purpose of demanding higher wages.

ONE SERVANT'S CHARACTER GONE.

Mary Barry, the chamber-maid at the Albemarle Hotel, who was arrested on Saturday by Detective Price, of the Central Office, for stealing money from the room of Mr. W. Broderick Coote, an English gentleman, traveling in this country for pleasure, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Coote made a complaint against the girl charging her with having stolen $100 from him, although his losses by a series of thefts, which it is believed the girl committed, aggregate over $300. The girl admitted her guilt, and was committed to prison for trial in default of $500 bail. She had been employed in the hotel for a number of years, and, until caught in the act of stealing from Mr. Coote's dressing-case, had been esteemed as an honest and trustworthy person.

CAUGHT WHILE SHUFFLING OFF HIS COIL.

Leo Lang, a German weaver, about 40 years of age, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by jumping overboard at the foot of West Fourteenth-street. He was rescued from drowning by some boatmen and was given in charge of a policeman. Lang said that he lived at No. 99 Orchard-street, with his wife and three small children. He had been out of work for a long time, and, being unable to procure employment, his family were on the verge of starvation. This state of affairs rendered him desperate, and he, therefore, determined to end his existence. Lang was locked up at the West Twentieth-Street Police Station, and was discharged from custody yesterday morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man, apparently about 55 years of age, was found yesterday morning lying unconscious and paralyzed at the corner of Greene and West Third streets, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Richard W. Bell, aged 38, of No. 414 East Seventeenth-street, was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in front of his residence intoxicated, and suffering from a broken leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Lincoln Wood, aged 14, of No. 35 East Twelfth-street, was yesterday held to bail in $300 for trial, by Justice Duffy, for having, on the 8th inst., discharged a small pistol, loaded with a blank cartridge, at Henry Herrlech, of No. 16 Christopher-street, filling his eyes and face with powder and injuring him severely.

Mr. Albert Stickney will deliver a lecture entitled, "The Aims of Independent Republicans," at No. 8 Union-square, this evening, before the Independent Republican Association. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will speak on "Individuality in Politics" before the same association, at Steinway Hall, April 21, and on April 26 the Hon. Mathew Hale will lecture on "The Conditions and Limits of Party Fealty."

The annual report of the Five Points House of Industry shows the whole number of inmates for the year ending March 1 to have been 786, of whom 283 are now living in the institution. During the year 890 pupils were taught in the day-school, and 431,408 meals were given by the Superintendent. The financial affairs of the institution are not entirely satisfactory, the close of the year finding it in debt nearly $6,000.

Inspector McDermott yesterday sent out a general alarm from the Central Office directing the Police to make search for Emily Rocobea or Choate, a young woman who, about a month ago, ran away from the home of her adopted father, at Lynn, Mass. She is supposed to have run away with a variety actor attached to a traveling show exhibiting in Lynn at the time, and is believed by Mr. Choate to be in this City with him now.

Thomas J. Herbert, a young man living at No. 755 Greenwich-street, while passing through Bleecker-street, near Carmine-street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, became engaged in a quarrel with William Young, and the latter struck him across the face with a bottle, cutting his face, chin, and forehead severely. Herbert's injuries were dressed at St. Vincent's Hospital, and he then went home. Young escaped arrest.

On March 8, Joseph Anderson, of No. 4 York-street, a driver for J. D. Gillmore & Co., of No. 283 Greenwich-street, received 13 barrels of flour from an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pier No. 4 North River. In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Joseph H. Richardson, on behalf of the firm, charged that Anderson never delivered the flour, and Justice Bixby held him, in default of bail, to await trial for grand larceny.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday night, Joseph McGovern was arrested on complaint of his brother-in-law, E. Nillsen, of No. 413 Bridge-street, on a charge of stealing $15 from a washstand-drawer in the room of his host and relative.

Officer Reddy yesterday morning caught a burglar, who gave his name as Frank Clayton, as he was leaving the shoe store of Michael J. Kearney, No. 547 Fulton-street, with two pairs of boots and a pair of slippers. Clayton was held for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. Smack and Vanduser, of the old Commodore Simonson gill-net shad fishery, made the largest haul of the season on Saturday, taking about 2,000 shad. Staten Island shad are commanding a higher price than any fish in the market. The fishermen hope for a more prosperous season than the last, in which they barely covered expenses. The cold north-west wind of yesterday prevented the shad from coming into the Bay.

An old barn standing on the property of William H. Vanderbilt, on Simonson-avenue, Clifton, was set on fire early yesterday morning by some unknown person and entirely destroyed. The building which was nearly 100 years old, at one time belonged to Capt. Isaac Duston, who was lost with the steamer Atlantic in Long Island Sound some 45 years ago. Capt. Duston was a brother-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW-JERSEY.

William McIntosh and Benjamin Flannegan, of Newark, quarreled in the street, yesterday, when McIntosh drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Flannegan in the left breast, and also cut him on the hand. Neither wound is serious. McIntosh escaped.

Jacob Michael, of No. 177 West Kenney-street, Newark, was assaulted in front of his house, yesterday morning, by a gang of young ruffians, one of whom, named Thomas Haley, cut Mr. Michael on the forehead with a pen-knife, making a painful but not serious wound. Haley was committed for examination.

Michael Rockford, of Newark, while drunk on Saturday night, attacked his wife with a carving-knife, inflicting several slight wounds upon her head and arms. She leaped from a second-story window to escape him, which she did fortunately without injury. Rockford was arrested, and yesterday was committed for trial.

George Henry, of No. 45 Morris and Essex Railroad-avenue, Newark, yesterday, committed a brutal assault on Patrick Lynch, an inmate of the Newark Soldiers' Home, who was visiting him, and whom he knocked down with a hammer. Lynch was removed to the hospital and Henry to the County Jail. Henry's wife was committed as a witness.

DR. CUYLER'S PASTORATE.

A WORK OF TWENTY YEARS IN BROOKLYN BRIEFLY REVIEWED.

The twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., over the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, was made the occasion of a special service in the church last evening. The lecture-room was appropriately decorated in honor of the occasion. Back of the pulpit, and on either side, were the dates 1860, worked in red flowers, and 1880 in white, upon a bed of smilax. Over the former waved the American flag, and the latter was surmounted by a white dove, with outstretched wings, significant of the peace which signalizes the year. From the centre of the ceiling a large floral dove depended and spread its wings over the heads of the congregation, while all over the house lilies, acacias, hyacinths, and other varieties of potted flowers were scattered in picturesque groups. Around the wall were hung the richly emblazoned banners used by the Sunday-school in the May parade, and they produced a very pleasing effect. The services were announced for 7:30, but within 10 minutes after the opening of the doors every seat was occupied, and then the aisles were filled with camp-chairs. The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, who began their signally successful career with a concert in this church, were present to take part in the services, and were given seats directly in front. The assemblage embraced not only Dr. Cuyler's own congregation, but those of the Fort Greene and Memorial Churches, which are offerings of the Lafayette-Avenue Church. In the pulpit with Dr. Cuyler sat Dr. Adam McClellan, the blind Pastor of the Fort Greene Church, and Dr. Thomas H. Nelson, Pastor of the Memorial Church. The gathering was essentially a family one, that of a parent and his two children, and the entire congregation was in hearty sympathy with themselves and their Pastor.

The services begun with a To Deum, rendered by the choir, after which Dr. Cuyler read the twenty-third Psalm, descriptive of the good Shepherd. The coronation hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus's name," followed, being sung to the music originally composed for it, and Dr. McClellan then made a brief but very feeling prayer. "Watchman, tell us of the night," was sung by the choir, and the main feature of the evening, Dr. Cuyler's address, followed. Dr. Cuyler is still strong and vigorous, and he delivered his sermon in a forcible manner, which was very impressive. It was devoted, in the main, to a review of the history of the church under his pastorate of 20 years' duration, and was listened to with profound attention. The text was announced as a portion of the twenty-seventh verse of the eighth chapter of Ezra: "Also, 20 basins of gold." After briefly describing the basins referred to, which had been saved from the old temple and were being restored to the new building by Ezra, to be used by the priests when sprinkling the blood of atonement on the heads of the people, the speaker said that he found in these basins symbols of his 20 years' ministry with his people. The basins were a free-will offering, and his 20 years of labor had certainly been a free-will offering to his Lord and Master. He had weighed his vessels, and he trusted that they had not been found short of weight or made of base or counterfeit metal. "In all sincerity," said Dr. Cuyler, "I can say that not only the 20 years that I have passed among you, but the 14 years of my ministry before coming here, have been a free-will and a joyful offering of my heart and my head. To a man who adopts the sacred calling of the ministry for pelf, or to gain the applause of men, its duties become mere drudgery, but the holy office to the man who embraces it for the love of it becomes at once and forever the richest of blessings. I have never seen the day when I would exchange places with the millionaire on 'Change, or with monarchs on their thrones. The basins of Ezra were of pure solid gold, and there is great significance in these words in these days, when cheap gilt is so extensively substituted for metal. There is no department of human labor where more honest, thorough, painstaking work is required than in the ministry. It is one thing to write and deliver flashy orations to catch the applause of the multitude, and draw a crowd of curiosity-seekers, and another to delve in God's mine, and build up a church to his honor from the ore of solid doctrine. During my 20 years' pastorate of this church I have made it a rule to keep my body connected with it, and never to allow a day to pass without a visit to some house and a talk with some parishioner. The 20 finished years which now stand in a row behind us are the result of honest toil. We have done the best that we could do in the whirl and turmoil of this great roaring town. How our 20 basins will look to us in the day of judgment I know not, but I do know that they have never been used to pour out false doctrine. The doctrine of salvation by atonement came to us from the teaching of the Holy Ghost, and I shall preach it to my latest breath."

Dr. Cuyler went over the history of his pastorate very briefly. He preached his first sermon before the old Park-Avenue Presbyterian Church, April 8, 1860. There were then 140 members of his congregation. Ground was broken for the new church in Lafayette-avenue on the week after Lincoln's election to the Presidency, and the building was dedicated by President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth, March 16, 1862. The church and land cost $64,000, and the last dollar of indebtedness was wiped out in 1876. During the war the church was loyal to the Union, and in May, 1864, the Stars and Stripes were sent up from the tower with the announcement that that flag staid up until Richmond came down. And it staid there until hauled down to be draped in mourning for Lincoln's death. The Sabbath-school during Dr. Cuyler's ministry has had 4,500 children enrolled. Of these, 437 have joined the church, and 9 have entered the ministry. He has preached 2,000 discourses, celebrated several hundred marriages, baptized 680 children, received 2,059 members, and lost but one Sunday's work during the entire 20 years. In addition to all this labor, he has contributed 1,600 articles to the religious press of the country, and thus circulated his views to the estimated extent of 40,000,000 copies.

At the conclusion of Dr. Cuyler's address, the Jubilee Singers sang "I will die in the field" and "I've been redeemed," and the services closed with prayer by Dr. Nelson.

THE HAHNEMANN FAIR.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES—MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN COMPLETELY TRANSFORMED.

The preparations for the fair of the Hahnemann Hospital Association at the Madison-Square Garden went on briskly yesterday, despite the recent proximity of the walking-match and the consequently unswept and ungarnished condition of the building. The windows were opened to let out the week's accumulated fumes of smoke and beer, and the floors, boxes, and ante-rooms were cleaned and dusted for the reception of the well-dressed thousands who are expected to flock thither to-night. The decorations, which were under the direction of a committee composed of Mr. Julius Gerson, Clark Bell, and Mrs. Neilson, were of the most elaborate order. Hundreds of Japanese sun-shades and colored lanterns, all of paper, and decorated in the most gorgeous manner, have been suspended from the arched rows of gas-jets in such a manner as to cast a varied and brilliant light upon the area beneath. The entrance on the Madison-avenue side is flanked by two large Japanese lanterns of oval form, and rows of smaller lanterns depend from the arched gas-pipe over the side aisles. There will be a long "Avenue of Palms" leading from the entrance to the Bower of Roses, in the centre of the floor. The avenue is lined on either side by eight palm trees, each in a massive marble vase. The Rose Bower, 25 feet by 25, is built up on a raised dais, 18 inches above the level of the floor, and contains a bewildering variety of the richest flowers, ferns, mosses, and tropical plants, put together in the form of an arbor. The grotto has been removed from the Fourth-avenue end of the Garden, and a gypsy camp substituted, where pretty young ladies in picturesque Bohemian costume will tell the visitors' fortunes, after their hands have been duly crossed with the necessary coin of the realm. There will be several Rebeccas at the well, and one or two other allegorical characters.

The unique feature of the show will be the Oleomargarine Company's exhibit in a handsomely-decorated pavilion in the south-eastern corner. Among the designs in artificial butter will be a bas-relief life size of Dubufe's great picture entitled "Rosa Bonheur, the Pride of France." The work is by Mrs. Caroline A. Brooks, of Arkansas, who modeled the "Sleeping Iolanthes" at the Centennial. Special tickets of admission will be sold for this pavilion.

The picture gallery contains Bierstadt's $20,000 masterpiece, "King's River Cañon, with Mount Bremer in the distance," and a number of other art treasures valued at from $1,000 to $6,000. There are also quantities of valuable bric-à-brac from Tiffany's, armor and trophies, Persian and Turkish rugs, faience and ormolu. A number of the Japanese decorations are the identical ones used at Gen. Grant's reception in Yeddo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Niagara, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Sans and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Gilson, A. Rubira, J. B. Richmond, Miss Josefita Rubira, William H. Ross, F. Hudnut, Juan C. Serrano, Serafina Sanchez, Alexander Ewing, Mrs. Rosa Corcona, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hunt, Juan Armstrong, A. Attridge, Miss Post, Miss M. Rowen, David Lloyd, G. A. Campbell, J. S. Wallace, Alexander Pena, Mario Fernandez, Jose Valor, R. Fisher, J. H. Handen, Miss Lydia F. Parker, Miss Hudnut, Miss Maria S. De Aguiar, Alexander Hudnut, Mr. Gato, Evangelista Dias Canima, Paul Martin, George Harang, James Fogerty, Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Antonio H. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio G. Suarez and two children, Edouardo Garcia, Anselmo Garcia, Francisco Lesama, Martino Salsa, P. Le Pointian.

In steam-ship California, from London.—Miss Goodwin, Miss Parry, Miss Osgoon, R. McCallum, G. McCallum, Edwin Crawley, J. Suthen, G. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newman, De Ste Croix, Turner, Miss Kershaw, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Redfern, S. O. Reynolds, A. S. Eldridge, Mr. Fowden, Mr. Viebs, William Cooper, Mr. Gilling, Mrs. Hunt, George Walker, Ernst De Werdt, Ludwig De Werdt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Crump, W. A. Shafor, Frederic Ruensler, S. M. Oysterman, E. Dent, Leonard Johnson.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—J. J. Asch, Miss I. M. Burbank, Mr. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Entwistle, W. Eccleston, Mrs. Sarah A. Kendall, A. W. Landon, Capt. Lowden, Mrs. Lowden, Charles Martelli, Frederick May, T. C. Pigott, George Pugh, John Stuart, J. J. Sullivan and friend, J. D. Thomas, Robert Tuson, H. Hofmann, W. W. Yard, Mr. and Mrs. D. Edmonds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:26 | Sun sets......6:36 | Moon sets..10:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:33 | Gov. Island.10:21 | Hell Gate...11:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Niagara, Baker, Havana April 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool March 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Donaldson, London March 25, via Halifax April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Raleigh, Baltimore, in ballast to J. G. Bolander.

Steam-ship Salisbury, (Br.,) Wood, Almeria March 23, and Gibraltar 24th, with iron ore to Elliott, Son & Co.—vessel to J. A. Tucker & Co.

Bark Jose De Bueno, Jones, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar, copper, rags, &c., to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Candido C., (Ital.,) Cafiero, Havana 25 ds., with sugar to Hernandez & Calvo—vessel to master.

Bark Ansgar, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Bremen 62 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Forster, (Brem.,) Bulkoe, Pernambuco 42 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Memirna, (Aust.,) Dubinovich, Lisbon 42 ds., with salt and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Trionfo, (Ital.,) Bisso, Hamburg 92 ds., via Cornanna, with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Attilio Giunio.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Barren Island, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig San Antonio, (Ital.,) Oliento, Lisbon 46 ds., with iron ore and cork to order—vessel to Scarpati & Co.

Brig C. C. Clary, Scott, St. John, Antigua, 15 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Favourite, (of New-Haven,) McDonald, Barbadoes 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Antigua March 24, via St. Thomas 27th, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, W.N.W.; clear; at City Island, strong, N.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Olbers, for Liverpool; Glendale, for Newcastle; Castor, for Amsterdam; Helvetia, for Antwerp; Bahama, for St. Pierre; ship Leviathan, for Baltimore; barks Orpheus, for Antwerp; Northern Chief, for Calais; George E. Jenkins, for DeBoy.

BY CABLE.

HAVRE, April 11.—The French Line steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York March 31, arr. here to-day at noon.

PLYMOUTH, April 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York April 1, for Hamburg, has arr off Scilly.

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York April 3, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9:30 this evening.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Worrall, from New-York March 30, for Liverpool, arr. here Saturday evening.

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, from New-York April 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
Apollinaris
ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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Manufactured by Ourselves

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE, CONSISTING OF

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THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS IN LOW-PRICED GARMENTS:

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF SUITS, in pique and ginghams; neat, serviceable styles for children from 2 to 10 years. 98 CENTS.

FINE ALL-WOOL FLANNEL SUITS, trimmed with white Hercules braid or blue check material, pretty style, perfectly sewed, from 2 to 10 years, worth fully $4. $3 14

STYLISH MOHAIR SUITS, trimmed with striped sateens, braid, or checks, a very good style, pretty and durable, from 2 to 10 years. $3 63

SPRING SACQUES, a full assortment, for from 2 to 16 years, from $1 95 up.

SPRING ULSTERS, all styles, all sizes.

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Axminsters, Moquettes,
Wiltons, Body Brussels,
Tapestries, Three-Plys,
Ingrains, Oil-cloths,
Linoleum, Lignum,
Choice Fancy China Mattings,
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INCLUDING
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JAMES McCREERY & Co.
BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.

ARE NOW EXHIBITING

SILKS, SATINS,
Satin a la Reine, Satin de Lyon,
LOUISINES, FOULARD,
AND
OTHER SILK FABRICS
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WITH RICH NOVELTIES FOR COMBINATIONS,
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SATIN BROCADES.

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TO BE LET
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WE ARE EXHIBITING THE CHOICEST LINE OF
TRIMMED HATS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND "AT VERY LOW PRICES."
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF UNTRIMMED HATS IN ALL LEADING SHAPES AT "OUR" POPULAR PRICES.
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FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
IN OUR DEPARTMENT OF
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AND MANTLES WE ARE SHOWING THE NEWEST SPRING STYLES AT PRICES POSITIVELY LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
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IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR LINE OF LAFORGE
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WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY MORNING 295 DOZEN GENUINE ALEXANDRE SUEDE KID GLOVES, 3 BUTTONS, IN BLACK, SLATES, MODES, AND DARK ASSORTMENT; SIZES 5¾ TO 7½,
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BEADED GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, GIRDLES, &c.,
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